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THE SHERLEY AMENDMENT.

FALSE STATEMENTS REGARDING THE CURATIVE PROPERTIES OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES HELD TO BE UNLAWFUL.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial Circuit of the United States has upheld a decree of forfeiture of a shipment of "patent medicine" on the ground that the labels contained false and fraudulent statements regarding the curative effect of the medicine. The suit was brought under the Sherley amendment to the United States pure food and drugs law.

Judge Buffington, in the opinion, said that the purpose of the Sherley amendment was to "punish false and fraudulent statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect" of drugs shipped in interstate commerce.

The opinion is published in this issue of the Public Health Reports, page 3383.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

THE RECENT EPIDEMIC IN NEWARK, N. J.

By C. H. LAVINDER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In the epidemic of poliomyelitis which during the past summer originated in New York City and spread over the adjacent territory, perhaps no city suffered worse than Newark, N. J.

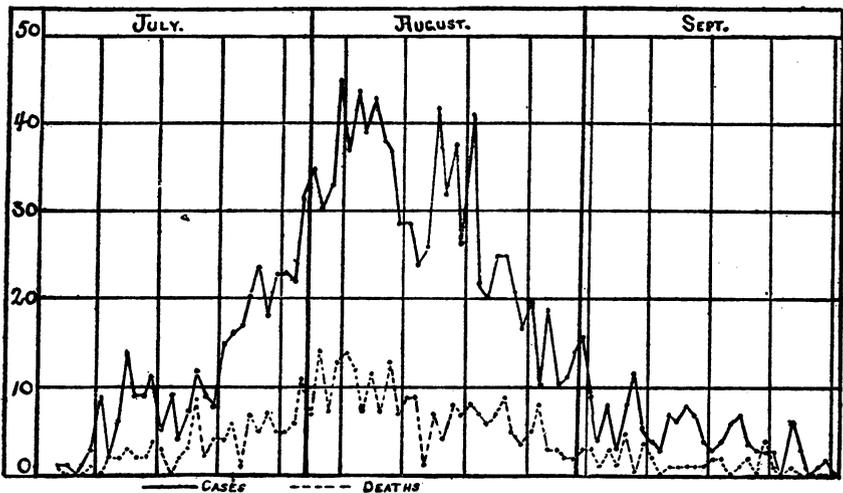
Newark is but a short distance away, and by means of excellent transportation facilities its inhabitants enjoy a very close daily association with New York City and its people.

It is perhaps quite characteristic of poliomyelitis that other cities, such as Jersey City and Hoboken, for example, located even nearer to New York City and in just as close association with it, should have suffered comparatively lightly from the disease. It is true that quarantine and other methods of handling the situation may

have varied somewhat with these different places, but under our present conception of the epidemiology of poliomyelitis, it is hardly conceivable that this variation in methods should have been the sole cause of such a wide difference in prevalence in the respective places concerned.

It will be noticed from the tables that the incidence rate per 1,000 population in Newark was a little less than 4. The worst infected boroughs of New York City gave a rate somewhat over 3, while Hoboken and Jersey City each gave a rate of less than 1.¹

The tables and chart herewith presented give an excellent idea of many features of the epidemic in Newark. These data were all secured from the Newark city health department through the courtesy



of the health officer, Dr. Charles V. Craster, whose kindness is gratefully acknowledged.

No attempt has been made to collect the last few cases, since the tables and chart cover essentially the epidemic as it occurred in Newark. The few remaining cases would effect no material change in any figure. It would be well if some of the tables could be studied along with a map of the city.

Further comment on the special features of the tables and chart seems at this time unnecessary. There is nothing very unusual to be noticed and the epidemic presents in general the characteristics observed in other such epidemics.

¹The Hoboken rate is a little over 1 if imported cases treated in its hospitals are included.

The tables in this report were prepared by Asst. Surg. H. F. Smith.

TABLE 1.—Poliomyelitis, Newark, N. J.—Reported cases and deaths by counties or civil divisions.

Wards.	Weeks ended (on Saturdays)—																	
	July 8.		July 15.		July 22.		July 29.		Aug. 5.		Aug. 12.		Aug. 19.		Aug. 26.		Sept. 2.	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
1.....					1		1	1	4		6	4	17	5	3	1	5	5
2.....					2	1	14	2	3	2	11	2	6		2	2	2	7
3.....					12	3	32	7	48	10	52	15	36	2	9	4	4	2
4.....	1		7	2	4	2	3	1	8	1	5	1	2		3	1	2	
5.....			7		1	14	6	24	3	29	9	12	7	6	3	6	2	1
6.....			2		1			5		9	4	12	4	9	4	8	5	8
7.....			3		1	3	1	5	2	11	4	25	5	16	3	11	4	4
8.....								2		2	1	2	2	2		4	5	5
9.....					2	1	2	2		13	1	13	6	22	6	16	5	12
10.....	10	2	18	8	8	3	14	11	14	3	16	4	4	1	4	2	2	1
11.....								4		4	3	6		2		2	1	
12.....				3	8	2	8		33	12	18	1	20	2	10	2	9	1
13.....	2		4	5	2	4	1	11	4	16	5	19		31	7	25	4	15
14.....	1		10		3	1	8	2	18	9	37	6	26	6	30	9	9	4
15.....							3	2	4	2	4	1	6	1	10		4	3
16.....			7		2	2	5	2	31	9	24	6	21	4	7	1	3	
Total.....	14	2	65	18	63	23	137	37	247	72	260	67	230	44	150	42	89	24

Wards.	Weeks ended (on Saturdays)—														Total.			
	Sept. 9.		Sept. 16.		Sept. 23.		Sept. 30.		Oct. 7.		Oct. 14.		Oct. 21.		Oct. 28.		C.	D.
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.				
1.....	2	1	3	2	2		1				1			1		46	20	
2.....	1		3													44	10	
3.....	2		3		1	2			2					1		212	47	
4.....			1				1									32	6	
5.....	3	1	1													103	32	
6.....	1	1	1	1					1							59	21	
7.....	1		1	1												81	22	
8.....	4	3	5	1	8	3	2		5		2					43	11	
9.....	3	2	1		1		2		4		2					93	22	
10.....	1															91	35	
11.....	3	1	2		1				2							25	4	
12.....	1	2	3		2	1								1		116	27	
13.....	5	1	6	2	9	2	1	1	2		1	1	2			154	33	
14.....	5	3	2		3		2	2			2	2	1			156	43	
15.....	4	1	5	1	1	1	2				1	1	1			45	13	
16.....	6		1		1		1		1				2			110	26	
Total.....	45	16	38	7	30	10	12	1	17		9	4	3	5	1	1,410	372	

TABLE 2.—*Poliomyelitis, Newark, N. J.—Cases and deaths by days as reported to board of health.*

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
1.			1.	35	7	1.	16	3
2.			2.	30	14	2.	9	3
3.	1	1	3.	33	7	3.	4	1
4.	1		4.	45	13	4.	8	3
5.			5.	37	14	5.	3	1
6.	1		6.	44	12	6.	8	5
7.	3	1	7.	39	7	7.	12	
8.	7		8.	43	12	8.	6	4
9.	2	2	9.	38	7	9.	4	2
10.	6		10.	37	13	10.	3	
11.	14	3	11.	29	7	11.	7	1
12.	9	2	12.	29	9	12.	6	1
13.	9	2	13.	24	9	13.	8	1
14.	11	4	14.	26	1	14.	7	1
15.	5	3	15.	42	7	15.	4	1
16.	9		16.	32	4	16.	3	2
17.	4	2	17.	38	8	17.	4	2
18.	7	3	18.	27	7	18.	6	
19.	12	9	19.	41	8	19.	7	1
20.	9	2	20.	22	7	20.	4	2
21.	8	4	21.	20	6	21.	3	
22.	15	4	22.	25	7	22.	3	4
23.	16	6	23.	25	9	23.	3	1
24.	17	1	24.	21	5	24.		
25.	20	7	25.	17	3	25.	6	1
26.	24	5	26.	20	5	26.	3	
27.	18	7	27.	10	8	27.		
28.	23	5	28.	19	3	28.	1	
29.	23	5	29.	10	3	29.	2	
30.	22	6	30.	11	2	30.		
31.	31	11	31.	14	2			
Total	327	97	Total	883	226	Total	150	40

Grand totals:
 Cases..... 1,360
 Deaths..... 363

TABLE 3.—*Poliomyelitis, Newark, N. J.—July 1 (first case July 3) to Oct. 28, 1916, inclusive.*

Ward.	Population 1910 census.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Cases per 1,000 population.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Case fatality rate.
1.	27,390	46	20	1.68	0.73	<i>Per cent.</i> 43.5
2.	15,087	44	10	2.92	.6025	22.7
3.	34,630	212	47	6.12	1.353	22.18
4.	10,103	32	6	3.15	.59	18.75
5.	19,559	103	32	5.26	1.636	31.06
6.	18,613	59	21	3.17	1.13	35.6
7.	16,021	81	22	5.06	1.374	27.18
8.	24,966	43	11	1.72	.4405	25.6
9.	25,381	93	22	3.68	.8517	23.65
10.	18,399	91	35	4.95	1.904	38.42
11.	17,225	25	4	1.45	.232	16
12.	22,503	116	27	5.15	1.2	23.27
13.	33,789	154	33	4.56	.976	19.5
14.	36,781	156	43	4.25	1.17	27.58
15.	15,327	45	13	2.94	.848	28.9
16.	30,887	110	26	3.66	.842	23.63
Total	366,721	1,410	372	3.85	1.015	26.38

A deduction of 20 cases should be made for the following reasons:

Dropped as no case..... 9
 Duplicate reports..... 11
 Total..... 20
 Corrected number of cases..... 1,390

TABLE 4.—*Poliomyelitis, Newark, N. J.—Summary of cases and deaths as to sex for first 3 months, July 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive.*

Month.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case fatality rate.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case fatality rate.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case fatality rate.
July.....	197	62	<i>Per cent.</i> 31.5	130	35	<i>Per cent.</i> 26.92	327	97	<i>Per cent.</i> 29.66
August.....	503	131	26.05	380	95	25	883	226	26.82
September.....	89	29	32.6	61	11	18.025	150	40	26.7
Total.....	789	222	28.15	571	141	24.7	1,360	363	26.7

The 20 cases alluded to in Table 3 have been deducted in this compilation.

TABLE 5.—*Poliomyelitis, Newark, N. J.—Analysis of first 1,025 cases with regard to age, sex, and mortality.*

Age.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case fatality rate.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case fatality rate.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case fatality rate.
Under 1 year....	77	23	<i>Per cent.</i> 29.85	55	10	<i>Per cent.</i> 18.18	132	33	<i>Per cent.</i> 25
1 year.....	146	43	29.4	91	32	35.15	237	75	31.68
2 years.....	138	41	29.7	95	20	21.05	233	61	26.18
3 years.....	104	23	22.1	66	11	15.15	170	34	20
4 years.....	64	13	20.03	35	11	31.43	99	24	24.25
Total under 5 years.....	529	143	27.05	342	84	24.56	871	227	26.13
5 years.....	29	6	20.07	23	6	26.08	52	12	23.08
6 years.....	15	5	33.33	18	3	16.66	33	8	24.24
7 years.....	18	1	5.55	10	1	10	18	2	11.11
8 years.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
9 years.....	4	1	25	5	1	20	9	2	22.2
10 to 14 years.....	9	3	33.33	9	4	44.44	18	7	38.92
15 to 19 years.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	2	1	50	2	2	100	4	3	75
25 to 29 years.....	1	1	100	2	.....	.....	3	1	33.33
30 to 34 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 to 39 years.....	5	1	20	.....	.....	.....	5	1	20
40 to 44 years.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
45 to 49 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	621	162	26.5	414	101	24.5	1,025	263	25.65

TABLE 6.—*Poliomyelitis, Newark, N. J.—Hospitalization (2 institutions) Newark City Hospital (municipal) and Contagious Disease Hospital (municipal), July 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive.*

Institution.	Cases admitted.			Deaths.			Case fatality rate.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Combined.
Newark City Hospital.....	331	228	559	83	59	142	<i>Per cent.</i> 25.08	<i>Per cent.</i> 25.88	<i>Per cent.</i> 25.4
Contagious Disease Hospital.....	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	19.91
Total.....	.....	.....	790	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	23.8

Total number of cases treated in hospitals..... 1,790
Total number of cases treated in homes..... 2,620

Total number of cases in city..... 1,410

¹ 56 per cent hospitalization with 23.8 per cent case fatality rate.

² 44 per cent home treatment with 29.7 per cent case fatality rate.

Cases treated in hospitals and deaths occurring therein were credited to wards in which the cases developed.

Cases are credited to date on which report was received by local board.

Deaths are credited to date on which death occurred.

CASE FATALITY IN TYPHOID FEVER.

By A. W. FREEMAN, Epidemiologist, United States Public Health Service.

In view of the present unsatisfactory condition of morbidity registration in the United States, accurate information regarding the prevalence of even the most common of the preventable diseases is seldom obtainable. Most statements regarding the prevalence of such diseases are based upon estimates made by multiplying the number of deaths registered in any given area by some arbitrary figure which may or may not represent the true ratio of cases to deaths. In connection with typhoid fever, in particular, there has always been considerable disagreement as to what factor should be used to represent the probable ratio of cases to deaths, and various factors have been used at different times by different authors.

In view of the great importance of typhoid fever as a cause of morbidity, it seems desirable that all estimates of its prevalence based upon the mortality of the disease be made as accurate as possible. For this purpose we have endeavored to collect from the available sources of information such statistics as might be of value in fixing the average ratio of cases to deaths, and in computing the case mortality for different age groups. Studies of the age distribution of typhoid mortality and morbidity are not common in the literature, and are for the most part confined to the statistics of epidemics. Whipple¹ gives such a table, comprising 1,008 cases collected by Reece from a water-borne epidemic, and Newsholme² gives a table derived from the statistics of London, 1896.

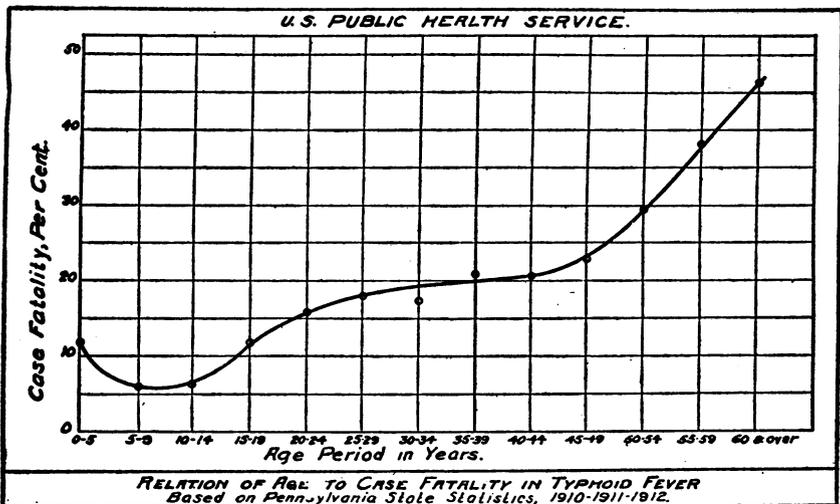
In the publication of morbidity statistics in America it is rare to find any statement of the age distribution of the cases, though the age distribution of deaths is available for the registration area and for its significant subdivisions over a considerable period of years. An exception to the common practice is to be found in the reports of the Pennsylvania State Health Department, which for the years since 1910 give the age distribution of the reported cases of typhoid fever as well as of the deaths. The reports for several years prior to 1910 give the age distribution of all cases by five-year periods up to the age of 50, and the total cases over 50. For the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 (the last year for which statistics are available to the writer), the cases are distributed by five-year periods up to the age of 60, and the total for all years above 60 is given. This gives a large body of statistical material, covering a considerable geographic area, a large unit of population, and a wide variety of conditions. The total reported cases for the three years is 35,314, and the total number of registered deaths for the same period 4,918. The gross fatality rate is 13.5 per cent.

¹ Typhoid fever; Its Causation, Transmission, and Prevention: G. C. Whipple.

² The Elements of Vital Statistics: Arthur Newsholme.

The reporting of cases of typhoid fever for the State of Pennsylvania is probably of average completeness and the registration of deaths may be regarded as accurate and complete. The error in these statistics will almost certainly lie in the direction of failure to recognize and report cases of typhoid fever, and the total fatality rate is, therefore, in all probability too high. There is no reason, however, to suspect that the failure to report recognized cases affects any one age period more than another, and while the ratios of cases to deaths may be too low in general, the relation of the fatality rates, as between different age periods, is in all probability approximately correct.

The accompanying table shows the number of cases of typhoid fever reported in the State of Pennsylvania and the number of deaths from typhoid registered, arranged by age periods, for the years 1910,



1911, and 1912, and the totals for the three years, together with the case fatality per cent and its reciprocal, the number of cases reported for each death, at each age period.

From this table it will be seen that the case fatality at different age groups shows wide variations. In general the fatality rate is lowest for the group 5-9, rises through the years of adolescence, and rises very slowly through the years of maturity until the age of 45, when the rate takes a sharp turn upward. The high rate for the ages under 5 is of great interest. The possibility that this rate is fictitiously high, due to the greater difficulty in recognizing the disease in very young children, must be kept in mind.

These facts are shown graphically in the accompanying chart. This chart shows the average rate for the three years, for the various age groups, with a smooth curve joining the points.

The uses of such a curve are obvious, since by taking the age distribution of deaths into account and applying the proper factor for each age group, the probable morbidity for any group of deaths may be computed much more accurately than could be done by applying a single factor to the total. It is manifest that the factor to be used in computing the morbidity in an orphan asylum, for example, is very different from that to be used in a like computation in an old man's home.

It is to be regretted that the material for the computation of a similar curve for the United States as a whole is not available. A larger number of cases and deaths would in all probability, through the elimination of the irregularity of small groups, produce a still greater approximation to a smooth curve. It is to be hoped that the increasing volume of morbidity statistics now being accumulated will be published in such form as to make possible further studies of the very interesting variations in morbidity and mortality at different age periods.

Case fatality in typhoid fever, Pennsylvania, 1910, 1911, 1912, showing numbers of cases reported and numbers of deaths registered for the State, by age periods.

Age in years.	1910		1911		1912		Three years combined.		Case fatality (per cent).	Cases per death.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Under 5.....	614	77	556	66	452	51	1,623	194	11.9	8.4
5-9.....	1,787	111	1,609	92	1,384	77	4,840	280	5.8	17.3
10-14.....	1,938	124	1,565	100	1,390	85	4,893	309	6.3	15.8
15-19.....	2,108	252	1,833	215	1,455	169	5,396	636	11.8	8.5
20-24.....	2,207	324	1,828	283	1,396	244	5,431	851	15.7	6.4
25-29.....	1,474	253	1,287	243	1,055	194	3,816	690	18.1	5.5
30-34.....	1,061	190	902	174	722	99	2,685	463	17.2	5.8
35-39.....	802	134	608	157	537	116	1,947	407	20.9	4.8
40-44.....	527	102	474	111	390	75	1,391	288	20.7	4.8
45-49.....	382	89	328	78	262	56	972	223	22.9	4.4
50-54.....	248	86	207	68	195	38	650	192	29.5	3.4
55-59.....	140	60	120	45	107	35	367	140	38.2	2.6
60 and over.....	201	88	180	84	143	71	524	243	46.4	2.2
Unknown.....	346	2	245	.....	188	.....	779	2	.....	.....
All ages.....	13,835	1,892	11,803	1,716	9,676	1,310	35,314	4,918	13.5	7.2

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for October, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Kansas—Continued.	
Oahu—		McPherson County.....	1
Honolulu.....	1	Total.....	4
Kansas:		Washington:	
Bourbon County.....	1	King County—	
Coffey County.....	1	Seattle.....	1
Comanche County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	3	1	Nashville, Tenn.....		1
Detroit, Mich.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	3	1
Jersey City, N. J.....		1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1
Lexington, Ky.....		1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Lynn, Mass.....	2		Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1	

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3369.

DYSENTERY-LIKE EPIDEMIC.

Alabama—Talladega.

The health officer of Talladega County reports that during previous years typhoid fever and cases of diarrhea have been rather common in Talladega, particularly among new comers. Following a change in the water supply from a polluted spring to an artesian well, the typhoid and diarrhea were greatly reduced in prevalence. About October 20, 1916, the present outbreak began with about 50 new cases each day. These cases were characterized by an acute onset, a griping pain in the abdomen, diarrhea, and some nausea. Many had fever and were prostrated. The diarrhea persisted for from a week to six weeks and frequently reappeared after a few days' intermission. No deaths appear to have been due directly to the condition. On November 30 at least one-fourth of the population is believed to have been affected. An officer of the Public Health Service has been detailed to make an investigation.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....		1	Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	
Braddock, Pa.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	4	
Butte, Mont.....		1	New York, N. Y.....		3
Chicago, Ill.....	15	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3		Sacramento, Cal.....	2	
Dayton, Ohio.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	6	
Detroit, Mich.....	4	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	
East Chicago, Ind.....		1	York, Pa.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....		1			

LEPROSY.**Hawaii Report for October, 1916.**

During the month of October, 1916, four cases of leprosy were reported in the Territory of Hawaii as follows: Three cases in Honolulu and one case in Lahaina district.

MALARIA.**Kansas Report for October, 1916.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas:		Kansas—Continued.	
Chase County.....	2	Osage County.....	1
Cowley County.....	3	Shawnee County—	
Douglas County.....	2	Topeka.....	1
Montgomery County.....	2	Total.....	13
Nemaha County.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	4	
Fall River, Mass.....	2		New York, N. Y.....		1
Long Beach, Cal.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3369.

PELLAGRA.**City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....		1	Galveston, Tex.....		1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	
Charleston, S. C.....		2	Mobile, Ala.....		2
Denver, Colo.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Fort Worth, Tex.....		1	New York, N. Y.....	1	

PLAGUE.

Hawaii—Plague-Infected Rats Found.

Surgeon Trotter reported that two plague-infected rats were found in the Amana stables of the Hamakua Mill Co., Island of Hawaii, one on November 7 and one November 9, 1916.

The last previous plague-infected rat found in the locality was at Paauhau, on the Hamakua coast, January 18, 1916.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	6	5
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	3
Braddock, Pa.....	1	1	Norfolk, Va.....	1	1
Butte, Mont.....	5	.....	Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	150	72	Philadelphia, Pa.....	38	32
Cleveland, Ohio.....	26	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30	27
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	3	2
Dayton, Ohio.....	3	8	Saginaw, Mich.....	1	1
Detroit, Mich.....	4	8	San Francisco, Cal.....	9	7
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	1	San Jose, Cal.....	1	2
Jackson, Mich.....	3	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	4	1
Johnstown, Pa.....	4	5	Stockton, Cal.....	2	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1	.....		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Cases Reported by States.

The following tabular statement shows the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported to the United States Public Health Service by State health authorities during the periods shown:

	Total cases reported.		Total cases reported.
Alabama:		Connecticut:	
July 1 to 31.....	77	July 1 to 31.....	165
Aug. 1 to 31.....	62	Aug. 1 to 31.....	367
Sept. 1 to 25.....	12	Sept. 1 to 30.....	274
Oct. 1 to 31.....	8	Oct. 1 to 31.....	91
Arizona:	159	Nov. 1 to Dec. 2.....	19
July 1 to 31.....	2		
Aug. 1 to 31.....	2	Delaware:	
Sept. 1 to 25.....	2	July 1 to 31.....	1
Arkansas:	6	Aug. 1 to 31.....	11
July 1 to 31.....	5	Sept. 1 to 30.....	36
Aug. 1 to 31.....	1	Oct. 1 to Nov. 25.....	28
Sept. 1 to 30.....	5		
California:	11	District of Columbia:	
July 1 to 31.....	12	July 1 to 31.....	8
Aug. 1 to 31.....	18	Aug. 1 to 31.....	18
Sept. 1 to 30.....	13	Sept. 1 to 30.....	6
Oct. 1 to 31.....	21	Oct. 1 to 31.....	4
Nov. 1 to Dec. 2.....	21	Nov. 1 to 30.....	0
Colorado:	85		
July 1 to 31.....	1	Florida:	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	2	July 1 to 31.....	4
Sept. 1 to 30.....	4	Aug. 1 to 31.....	3
Oct. 1 to Nov. 4.....	5	Sept. 1 to 25.....	1
	12	Georgia.....	(1)

¹ Disease present, but the number of cases is not known.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cases Reported by States—Continued.

	Total cases reported.		Total cases reported.
Idaho:		Mississippi:	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	4	July 1 to 31.....	57
Sept. 1 to 30.....	3	Aug. 1 to 31.....	31
Oct. 1 to 31.....	2	Sept. 1 to 30.....	14
Nov. 1 to 10.....	1	Oct. 1 to 31.....	10
	10		112
Illinois:		Missouri:	
July 1 to 31.....	76	July 1 to 31.....	4
Aug. 1 to 31.....	339	Aug. 1 to 31.....	3
Sept. 1 to 30.....	257	Sept. 1 to 25.....	4
Oct. 1 to Dec. 2.....	154		11
	826	Montana:	
Indiana:		July 1 to 31.....	11
July 1 to 31.....	27	Aug. 1 to 31.....	28
Aug. 1 to 31.....	38	Sept. 1 to 30.....	33
Sept. 1 to 30.....	67	Oct. 1 to Dec. 2.....	15
Oct. 1 to 31.....	57		187
	189	Nebraska:	
Iowa:		July 1 to 31.....	1
July 1 to 31.....	30	Aug. 1 to 31.....	7
Aug. 1 to 31.....	82	Sept. 1 to 28.....	6
Sept. 1 to 30.....	66		14
Oct. 1 to 31.....	31	Nevada:	
Nov. 1 to 11.....	11	July 1 to Sept. 24.....	
	220		0
Kansas:		New Hampshire:	
July 1 to 31.....	14	July 1 to 31.....	7
Aug. 1 to 31.....	31	Aug. 1 to 31.....	16
Sept. 1 to 30.....	19	Sept. 1 to 30.....	33
Oct. 1 to 31.....	22	Oct. 1 to 31.....	5
Nov. 1 to 4.....	1		61
	87	New Jersey:	
Kentucky:		July 1 to 31.....	640
July 1 to 31.....	15	Aug. 1 to 31.....	2,114
Aug. 1 to 31.....	19	Sept. 1 to 30.....	957
Sept. 1 to 28.....	1	Oct. 1 to 31.....	254
	35	Nov. 1 to 4.....	3
Louisiana:			3,968
July 1 to 31.....	19	New Mexico:	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	6	July 1 to Sept. 25.....	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	5		0
Oct. 1 to 31.....	3	New York (exclusive of New York City):	
Nov. 1 to Dec. 2.....	4	July 1 to 31.....	517
	37	Aug. 1 to 31.....	1,527
Maine:		Sept. 1 to 30.....	1,064
July 1 to 31.....	0	Oct. 1 to 31.....	334
Aug. 1 to 31.....	26		3,442
Sept. 1 to 30.....	46	North Carolina.....	(²)
Oct. 1 to Nov. 18.....	46	North Dakota:	
	118	July 1 to 31.....	0
Maryland:		Aug. 1 to 31.....	2
July 1 to 31.....	10	Sept. 1 to 30.....	16
Aug. 1 to 31.....	64	Oct. 1 to 31.....	5
Sept. 1 to 30.....	100		23
Oct. 1 to 31.....	120	Ohio:	
Nov. 1 to 30.....	43	July 1 to 31.....	94
Dec. 1 to 5.....	0	Aug. 1 to 31.....	168
	337	Sept. 1 to 30.....	138
Massachusetts:		Oct. 1 to 31.....	56
July 1 to 31.....	107		456
Aug. 1 to 31.....	252	Oklahoma:	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	623	July 1 to 31.....	12
Oct. 1 to 31.....	702	Aug. 1 to 31.....	10
Nov. 1 to 30.....	180	Sept. 1 to Nov. 15.....	13
	1,864		35
Michigan:		Oregon:	
July 1 to 31.....	51	Sept. 1 to 30.....	5
Aug. 1 to 31.....	163	Oct. 1 to 31.....	28
Sept. 1 to 30.....	166	Nov. 1 to 4.....	2
Oct. 1 to 31.....	97		35
Nov. 12 to Dec. 2.....	17	Pennsylvania:	
	494	July 1 to 31.....	107
Minnesota:		Aug. 1 to 31.....	711
July 1 to 31.....	142	Sept. 1 to 30.....	743
Aug. 1 to 31.....	377	Oct. 1 to 31.....	250
Sept. 1 to 30.....	199	Oct. 8 to 31.....	52
Oct. 1 to 31.....	148	Nov. 1 to Dec. 1.....	82
Nov. 1 to 25.....	40		1,893
	906		

¹ Not including cases on Crow Reservation.

² Disease present, but the number of cases is not known.

³ Corrected figures. Later report than figures previously published.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cases Reported by States—Continued.

		Total cases reported.			Total cases reported.
Rhode Island:			Virginia:		
July 1 to 31.....	26	220	July 1 to 31.....	24	154
Aug. 1 to 31.....	57		Aug. 1 to 31.....	44	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	70		Sept. 1 to 30.....	64	
Oct. 1 to Dec. 2.....	67		Oct. 1 to 21.....	22	
South Carolina:			Washington:		
July 1 to 31.....	20	115	July 1 to 31.....	5	23
Aug. 1 to 31.....	58		Aug. 1 to 31.....	2	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	24		Sept. 1 to 30.....	10	
Oct. 1 to 31.....	13		Oct. 1 to 31.....	4	
South Dakota:			Nov. 1 to 25.....	2	53
July 1 to 31.....	5	West Virginia:			
Aug. 1 to 31.....	19	July 1 to 31.....	5		
Sept. 1 to 25.....	14	Aug. 1 to 31.....	10		
Tennessee:		38	Sept. 1 to 30.....	18	435
July 1 to 31.....	18	Oct. 1 to 31.....	18		
Aug. 1 to 31.....	31	Nov. 1 to Dec. 2.....	2		
Sept. 1 to 25.....	0	Wisconsin:			
Texas:		39	July 1 to 31.....	20	5
July 1 to 31.....	22	Aug. 1 to 31.....	173		
Aug. 1 to 31.....	25	Sept. 1 to 30.....	158		
Sept. 1 to 30.....	16	Oct. 1 to 31.....	84		
Utah:		63	Wyoming:		
Aug. 1 to 31.....	5	July 1 to 31.....		0	
Vermont:			Aug. 1 to 31.....		1
July 1 to 31.....	1	Sept. 1 to 30.....		3	
Aug. 1 to 31.....	8	Oct. 1 to 31.....		0	
Sept. 1 to 30.....	23	Nov. 1 to 13.....		1	
Oct. 1 to 31.....	19	51			

City Reports—Sept. 3 to Dec. 2, 1916.

The following table shows the number of cases of poliomyelitis reported to the United States Public Health Service by the health departments of the cities which reported five or more cases in any one week:

City.	Cases reported for week ended—												
	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Akron, Ohio.....	5	5	1			2							
Baltimore, Md.....	12	13	10	29	20	23	18	8	11	3	5	3	3
Bayonne, N. J.....	5	1											
Boston, Mass.....	22	38	55	52	77	54	53	36	24	15	7	10	
Bridgeport, Conn.....		7	2	2	3					2		1	
Brookline, Mass.....	1	2	1		1	5	5		1	1			
Cambridge, Mass.....	2	5	4	5	11	6	11	4	7		1	5	
Camden, N. J.....	5	7	2	1	3								
Chicago, Ill.....	25	21	20	13	10	8	8	6	4		1		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	6	3	4	5	1	2	1	3				
Detroit, Mich.....	4	3	3	11	3	1	2						
East Orange, N. J.....	10	3	2	2				1		1			
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	1	6	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hartford, Conn.....	7	5	5	4	4		3	4	1	3			
Indianapolis, Ind.....	5	4	2	4	1		1			1			
Jersey City, N. J.....	9	6	8	11	2	5	2					1	
Lynn, Mass.....	2	2	1	2	3	6	8	6	3	4	1	1	
Malden, Mass.....	2	2	6	10	3	4	4	6	2	4	1	1	
Manchester, N. H.....	5	1	5							1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

City Reports—Sept. 3 to Dec. 2, 1916—Continued.

City.	Cases reported for week ended—												
	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	5	3	3	2	2	1	2					
Newark, N. J.	45	38	30	12	17	9	1	1	1	3			
Newburyport, Mass.	5	1	7	2	1	3						1	
New Haven, Conn.	4	7	1	1	1	1			1	1			
New York, N. Y.	352	252	156	142	96	72	43	37	19	14	4	9	9
Philadelphia, Pa.	125	85	70	47	59	27	26	24	7	8	6	2	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
Pittsfield, Mass.	10	8	6	4	4	5	8	4					1
Plainfield, N. J.	6	4	2	3	1	3							
Portland, Oreg.		1	1	1	3	4	5	1	1	1			
Providence, R. I.	7	10	17	9	9	7	3	9	8	3	5	2	
Quincy, Mass.		4	5	4									
St. Paul, Minn.	7	2	3	2	4		1		1				
Somerville, Mass.	1	7	1		5	3	4	5	3	2	3		
Springfield, Mass.	9	12	8	9	5	3	4	2	3	4	5	1	
Syracuse, N. Y.	49	29	20	12	11	5		4		2			
Toledo, Ohio.	11	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1				
Trenton, N. J.	11	14	23	34	20	8	12	4	1	1			
Waltham, Mass.		2			8	2	9	2	2		1	1	
Wilmington, Del.	3	2	3	8	7	6	3	5	1	1		1	

State Reports for October, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas:		North Dakota:	
Allen County	3	Burke County	1
Barton County	1	Nelson County	1
Cherokee County	2	Ransom County	1
Cloud County	2	Rolette County	2
Crawford County	2	Total	5
Elk County	1		
Gove County	1	Washington:	
Graham County	2	King County	1
Johnson County	1	Kittitas County	1
Marion County	1	Stevens County	1
McPherson County	1	Walla Walla County	1
Nemaha County	1	Total	4
Gosborne County	1		
Phillips County	1		
Rawlins County	1		
Saline County	1		
Total	22		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	1		Milwaukee, Wis.	1	
Baltimore, Md.	5	1	Nanticoke, Pa.	1	
Boston, Mass.	7	2	New Britain, Conn.	1	
Brookline, Mass.		1	Newton, Mass.	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	1		New York, N. Y.	4	5
Chicago, Ill.	1		Northampton, Mass.	1	
Everett, Mass.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	6	6
Fitchburg, Mass.		2	Portland, Oreg.		1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1		Providence, R. I.	5	
Hartford, Conn.		1	Quincy, Mass.		1
Kenosha, Wis.		1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1		Somerville, Mass.	3	
Lynn, Mass.	1		Springfield, Mass.	5	
Malden, Mass.	1		Toledo, Ohio.		1
Manchester, N. H.	1		Waltham, Mass.	1	

RABIES IN MAN.

City Report for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

During the week ended November 18, 1916, one fatal case of rabies in man was reported in Cincinnati, Ohio.

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

During the week ended November 18, 1916, two cases of rabies in animals were reported in Buffalo, N. Y., and six cases in Everett, Wash.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3369.

SMALLPOX.

Connecticut—Waterbury.

The health officer of Waterbury, Conn., reported by telegraph December 4, 1916, that there were present in that city 21 cases of smallpox of the mild type.

Minnesota.

Collaborating Epidemiologist Bracken reported that during the week ended December 2, 1916, two new foci of smallpox infection occurred in Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Lac Qui Parle County, Baxter Township, 1; Morrison County, Pike Creek Township, 1.

Kansas Report for October, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Kansas:						
Brown County.....	1				1	
Butler County.....	1					1
Doniphan County.....	25				11	14
Marion County.....	2				2	
Norton County.....	1					1
Osborne County.....	14				14	
Pratt County.....	3				2	1
Riley County.....	2				2	
Rooks County.....	8			1	6	1
Seward County.....	3				3	
Shawnee County—						
Topeka.....	2				2	
Stafford County.....	5				4	1
Total.....	67			1	47	19

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
North Dakota (Oct. 1-31):			Washington (Oct. 1-31):		
Cass County.....	2	.....	Pierce County—		
Golden Valley County.....	3	.....	Tacoma.....	1	.....
Kidder County.....	9	.....	Skagit County.....	4	.....
Morton County.....	1	.....	Snohomish County.....	6	.....
Nelson County.....	3	.....	Spokane County.....	2	.....
Sargent County.....	12	.....	Spokane.....	4	.....
Stutsman County.....	10	.....		
Total.....	40	.....	Total.....	17	.....

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Butte, Mont.....		1	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	.....
Chicopee, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	9	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Danville, Ill.....	2	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....	Portland, Ore.....	2	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	2	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	5	.....
Little Rock, Ark.....	1	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	1	.....

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Charleston, S. C.....		2	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 3369.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for October, 1916.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		Kansas:	
Hawaii—		Allen County.....	7
Hamakua District.....	1	Atchison County.....	1
Hilo.....	3	Atchison.....	1
North Kona District.....	2	Barber County.....	2
Kauai—		Barton County.....	5
Koloa District.....	3	Brown County.....	3
Lihue District.....	2	Butler County.....	17
Oahu—		Chautauqua County.....	3
Honolulu.....	6	Cherokee County.....	3
Total.....	17	Cheyenne County.....	1
		Clay County.....	2
		Comanche County.....	3

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for Oct., 1916—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Kansas—Continued.		Kansas—Continued.	
Cowley County.....	5	Seward County.....	1
Crawford County.....	3	Shawnee County.....	28
Pittsburg.....	4	Topeka.....	46
Decatur County.....	2	Trego County.....	2
Dickinson County.....	14	Wafauunsee County.....	3
Doniphan County.....	1	Wallace County.....	1
Douglas County.....	49	Woodson County.....	3
Edwards County.....	3	Wyandotte County.....	5
Franklin County.....	2	Kansas City.....	6
Gray County.....	2		
Greenwood County.....	3	Total.....	393
Hamilton County.....	1		
Harper County.....	3	North Dakota:	
Harvey County.....	1	Burke County.....	1
Haskell County.....	2	Emmons County.....	1
Jackson County.....	5	McHenry County.....	10
Jefferson County.....	10	McLean County.....	1
Jewell County.....	3	Morton County.....	1
Johnson County.....	7	Mountrail County.....	2
Labette County.....	4	Ramsey County.....	1
Parsons.....	4	Stutsman County.....	5
Leavenworth County.....	1	Williams County.....	8
Leavenworth.....	3		
Linn County.....	1	Total.....	30
Lyons County.....	5		
Marion County.....	8	Washington:	
Marshall County.....	1	Adams County.....	1
McPherson County.....	4	Benton County.....	6
Miami County.....	1	Chelan County.....	1
Mitchell County.....	2	Columbia County.....	3
Montgomery County.....	12	Cowlitz County.....	2
Coffeeville.....	4	Franklin County.....	2
Morris County.....	1	Jefferson County.....	1
Nemaha County.....	8	King County—	
Neosho County.....	4	Seattle.....	14
Ness County.....	3	Lincoln County.....	1
Norton County.....	2	Okanogan County.....	2
Osage County.....	4	Pacific County.....	1
Osborne County.....	3	Pierce County.....	1
Ottawa County.....	1	Tacoma.....	3
Pawnee County.....	1	Skagit County.....	2
Pottawatomie County.....	2	Snohomish County—	
Pratt County.....	3	Everett.....	2
Reno County.....	8	Spokane County.....	5
Hutchinson.....	11	Stevens County.....	1
Republic County.....	1	Thurston County.....	1
Rice County.....	2	Wakkiakum County.....	1
Rush County.....	4	Walla Walla County.....	1
Russell County.....	1	Whitman County.....	2
Saline County.....	4	Yakima County.....	17
Scott County.....	1		
Sedgwick County—		Total.....	70
Wichita.....	16		

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Atlantic City, N. J.....	3		Cumberland, Md.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	13	3	Danville, Ill.....	1	
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Dayton, Ohio.....	3	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1		Denver, Colo.....	2	
Boston, Mass.....	3		Detroit, Mich.....	5	4
Bridgeport, Conn.....	4	1	Duluth, Minn.....	4	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	6	1	East Chicago, Ind.....	2	
Cambridge, Mass.....	2		El Paso, Tex.....	1	1
Canton, Ohio.....	3		Fall River, Mass.....	5	1
Charleston, S. C.....		1	Fort Worth, Tex.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	14	3	Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	1	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4		Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	3
Columbus, Ohio.....	4		Hartford, Conn.....	3	
Covington, Ky.....	1		Hoboken, N. J.....	1	

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indianapolis, Ind.	8		Portland, Oreg.	1	
Jersey City, N. J.	1	3	Portsmouth, Va.		1
Johnstown, Pa.	1		Providence, R. I.	1	
Kansas City, Mo.	2		Quincy, Ill.	1	
Kenosha, Wis.	1		Reading, Pa.	1	
Lancaster, Pa.	1		Sacramento, Cal.		1
Lawrence, Mass.	1		Saginaw, Mich.	1	
Lima, Ohio.	3		St. Louis, Mo.	38	2
Long Beach, Cal.	1		St. Paul, Minn.	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	1	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	
Lynn, Mass.	2		San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	
Minneapolis, Minn.	1		Seattle, Wash.	1	
Mobile, Ala.		1	Somerville, Mass.	1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	1		Springfield, Ill.	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	1	1	Springfield, Mass.	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	1		Syracuse, N. Y.	1	
New Castle, Pa.	1		Taunton, Mass.	1	
New Haven, Conn.	1		Toledo, Ohio.	4	
New London, Conn.	1		Topeka, Kans.	1	
New Orleans, La.	5	2	Trenton, N. J.		1
Newton, Mass.	1		Troy, N. Y.		1
New York, N. Y.	38	11	Waltham, Mass.	2	
Norfolk, Va.	2		Washington, D. C.	3	1
Norristown, Pa.	2	1	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	
Northampton, Mass.	1		Williamsport, Pa.	1	
Oklahoma, Okla.	1		Wilmington, Del.	5	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1		Worcester, Mass.	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	10	1	York, Pa.	1	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2		Zanesville, Ohio.	3	
Portland, Me.	2				

TYPHUS FEVER.

Illinois—Princeville and Surrey.

The State health officer of Illinois reported that two cases of typhus fever were notified in Illinois, as follows: One at Princeville, in a patient who had recently come from Fort Madison, Iowa, and was taken sick November 15, 1916; the other case being in a man at Surrey, taken sick there November 12; and discovered at Fort Madison, Iowa, November 17, 1916.

Texas—El Paso.

Acting Asst. Surg. Tappan reported that during the week ended November 25, 1916, one case of typhus fever was notified at El Paso, Tex., making a total of 33 cases reported since July 1, 1916.

Texas—S. N. J. Ranch.

Senior Surg. Pierce reported that a case of typhus fever was discovered November 22, 1916, in the person of S. H., aged 20 years, located on the S. N. J. Ranch, 6 miles below Laredo, Tex. The patient had recently crossed over from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

During the week ended November 18, 1916, two fatal cases of typhus fever were reported in El Paso, Tex., and two cases were reported in Topeka, Kans.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

Massachusetts Report for Week Ended Nov. 25, 1916.

	Cases reported.		Cases reported.
Anthrax.....	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	33
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4	Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).....	29
Chicken pox.....	118	Scarlet fever.....	103
Diphtheria.....	152	Septic sore throat.....	5
Dysentery.....	8	Tetanus.....	1
German measles.....	2	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	142
Malaria.....	9	Tuberculosis (other forms).....	8
Measles.....	162	Typhoid fever.....	30
Mumps.....	49	Whooping cough.....	44

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for Oct., 1916.

State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Hawaii.....	10	26	.....
Kansas.....	256	103	184
North Dakota.....	61	61	38
Washington.....	21	997	64

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916.

	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.....	584,605	171	14	.....	.....	9	.....	25	20	.....
Boston, Mass.....	745,139	200	38	4	14	18	.....	32	22	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2,447,045	618	266	22	69	1	164	1	240	72
Cleveland, Ohio.....	656,975	178	72	.....	51	.....	9	.....	32	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	554,717	189	104	10	1	60	.....	45	8	.....
New York, N. Y.....	5,468,190	1,272	190	11	24	62	.....	349	183	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,683,664	536	59	11	11	16	1	99	53	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	571,984	164	41	.....	30	18	1	27	12	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	745,988	180	76	7	14	18	2	34	15	.....
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	157	22	4	3	2	16	.....	11	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	406,706	112	45	2	.....	.....	16	.....	30	16
Jersey City, N. J.....	300,133	66	18	.....	3	.....	6	.....	17	7
Los Angeles, Cal.....	465,367	.....	8	1	3	.....	11	.....	30	15
Milwaukee, Wis.....	428,062	70	35	2	2	.....	36	.....	18	6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	353,460	.....	19	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	366,484	.....	15	1	79	.....	2	.....	24	29

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Con.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
San Francisco, Cal.	1 416, 912		21		14		16		47	15
Seattle, Wash.	330, 534	39	2		11		6		13	2
Washington, D. C.	358, 679	110	29	1	3		10		21	13
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	209, 722	71	20	1	12		10		9	5
Denver, Colo.	253, 161	56	17		7		7			4
Indianapolis, Ind.	265, 578		72		5		10		5	
Kansas City, Mo.	289, 879	56	12	1	1		9		12	5
Portland, Oreg.	272, 833	50	6		7		12		3	3
Providence, R. I.	250, 025	57	12	3			11			6
St. Paul, Minn.	241, 999	39	6		2		11			3
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:										
Birmingham, Ala.	174, 108	50	8		3		6	1	3	6
Bridgeport, Conn.	118, 434	40	6	1					4	1
Cambridge, Mass.	111, 669	20	15		1		3		3	4
Camden, N. J.	104, 349		3		1		1		1	
Dayton, Ohio.	125, 509	46	16	2	1		13		4	5
Fall River, Mass.	126, 904	39	4	1	37		1		7	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	125, 759	31	4		3		18		6	3
Hartford, Conn.	108, 969	38	6	4			4		8	3
Lowell, Mass.	112, 124	28	7		12		6		5	
Lynn, Mass.	100, 316	21	3		3		1		8	2
Nashville, Tenn.	115, 973	43	7		36		1		4	2
New Bedford, Mass.	114, 694	21	2	2	4				8	
New Haven, Conn.	147, 095		1				2		2	1
Oakland, Cal.	190, 803						6		7	5
Omaha, Nebr.	135, 455	33	1		1				1	3
Reading, Pa.	105, 094	26	2	1						1
Richmond, Va.	154, 674	59	4		8		3		3	4
Salt Lake City, Utah.	113, 567	18	2	1	285		17			
Springfield, Mass.	103, 216	36	15	3	2		1		4	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	152, 574	39	3				7		4	1
Tacoma, Wash.	108, 094		1		204		1			
Toledo, Ohio.	187, 840	59	6		1		31			4
Trenton, N. J.	109, 212	48	3						7	5
Worcester, Mass.	160, 523	41	4		6	1	5		6	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	55, 806	6			1				1	
Bayonne, N. J.	67, 582		2		1				3	
Berkeley, Cal.	54, 879						2			
Binghamton, N. Y.	53, 082	24	7		5		1		3	1
Brockton, Mass.	65, 746	17			1				2	1
Canton, Ohio.	59, 139	12	3				2			
Charleston, S. C.	60, 427	39	5				1		1	4
Covington, Ky.	56, 520	12	3	1			1			1
Duluth, Minn.	91, 913		4				3		6	
El Paso, Tex.	51, 936	47	1	1	1		2			13
Erie, Pa.	73, 798		6						6	20
Evansville, Ind.	72, 125	21	5		1				3	2
Fort Worth, Tex.	99, 528						1			
Harrisburg, Pa.	70, 754	25	4				1		4	1
Hoboken, N. J.	76, 104	10	4						5	4
Johnstown, Pa.	66, 585	22	4				1		2	
Lawrence, Mass.	98, 197	29	8		1		3		4	5
Little Rock, Ark.	55, 158	18			1					
Malden, Mass.	50, 067	8	4		14		1		2	
Manchester, N. H.	76, 959	18	4	2			2		2	2
Mobile, Ala.	56, 536	17							1	
New Britain, Conn.	52, 203		1							
Norfolk, Va.	88, 076		2							
Oklahoma City, Okla.	88, 158	13	5		1		8			1
Passaic, N. J.	69, 010	17	5	1			2		2	
Pawtucket, R. I.	58, 156	13	3				2			
Portland, Me.	63, 014	20	1	1						1
Rockford, Ill.	53, 761	7								
Sacramento, Cal.	64, 806	34					4		1	
Saginaw, Mich.	54, 815	8	3				7			

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Con.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
St. Joseph, Mo.	83,974	20	4				5		2	2
San Diego, Cal.	51,115	27			1		2		1	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	95,265	18	1		4		2		5	
Sioux City, Iowa.	55,588		1				1			
Somerville, Mass.	85,460	22	6	1					3	3
Springfield, Ill.	59,468	15	13		1		3			2
Springfield, Ohio.	50,804	17	3	2			1	1	3	1
Tro. N. Y.	77,738		2		1		1		2	1
Wichita, Kans.	67,847								1	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	75,218	22	5				1		3	1
Wilmington, Del.	93,161	30	2		1		2			
York, Pa.	50,543								3	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,031		6			1		1		
Austin, Tex.	34,016		7	2	1		2			
Bellingham, Wash.	31,609					3				
Brookline, Mass.	31,934		13						1	
Butte, Mont.	42,918		32		1					4
Chelsea, Mass.	132,452		6	1			2			
Chicopee, Mass.	28,683		10	3	1		1			2
Cumberland, Md.	25,564		9	3		1			1	
Danville, Ill.	31,554		10	1			1		1	
Dubuque, Iowa	39,650								1	1
East Chicago, Ind.	27,200			2		1				
East Orange, N. J.	41,155		8	1			2			
Elgin, Ill.	27,844		5							
Everett, Mass.	38,307		7							
Everett, Wash.	33,767		6							2
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,144		7	3		2			1	
Galveston, Tex.	41,076		18	3	1		1		1	2
Haverhill, Mass.	47,774			4	1		1		1	1
Jackson, Mich.	34,730			3	1		5		4	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	47,364		7	1					4	1
Kenosha, Wis.	30,319		8						1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,522		9	1						1
Lexington, Ky.	39,703		11	9			1		3	
Lima, Ohio.	34,644		8	2			3			
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,028		12	9		1	1			
Long Beach, Cal.	26,012		8							
Lorain, Ohio.	35,662					2		5		
Lynchburg, Va.	32,385		12	1		13			2	1
Madison, Wis.	30,084		1			1		5	3	
Medford, Mass.	25,737		3			3			2	
Montclair, N. J.	25,550								3	
Newton, Mass.	43,085		8	1						
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	36,240		12	9		12		1	1	2
Norristown, Pa.	30,833		8	10	3	1				
Ogden, Utah	30,466		8	1		7		1		
Orange, N. J.	32,524		10	1					2	1
Pasadena, Cal.	43,859		4	2					1	1
Perth Amboy, N. J.	39,725			2				1	2	
Pittsfield, Mass.	37,580		15					1	1	2
Portsmouth, Va.	38,610		9			1		1		
Quincy, Ill.	36,764		6	3						
Quincy, Mass.	37,251		3							
Racine, Wis.	45,507		7	2						
Roanoke, Va.	41,929		5	2					1	2
Rock Island, Ill.	27,961		6			1		1		
San Jose, Cal.	37,994		11	1		1			5	3
Stuebenville, Ohio	26,631		13							
Stockton, Cal.	34,508		14	3	1	27		2	2	2
Superior, Wis.	45,285		11	3		4				
Taunton, Mass.	35,957		13	8				2	1	4
Topeka, Kan.	47,914		9	1		5				
Waltham, Mass.	30,129		9							
Watertown, N. Y.	29,384		11	1	1					1
West Hoboken, N. J.	41,833		7						2	1
Wheeling, W. Va.	43,097		20	2		3		3	1	
Williamsport, Pa.	33,495			7				3		
Zanesville, Ohio.	30,406		6							

1 Population April 15, 1910; no estimate made.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Con.

City Reports for Week Ended Nov. 18, 1916—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1915 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabit- ants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,979	9	1							
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	13,316		1							
Braddock, Pa.....	21,310	2	1							
Cairo, Ill.....	15,593	7	2							2
Clinton, Mass.....	¹ 13,075	3					1			
Coffeyville, Kans.....	16,765		1							
Concord, N. H.....	22,480	5	4				1			
Galesburg, Ill.....	23,923	10								
Kearny, N. J.....	22,753	5	2						2	
Kokomo, Ind.....	20,312	6	3	2	21				1	1
Long Branch, N. J.....	15,057	2								
Morristown, N. J.....	13,153	3	2				2			
Nanticoke, Pa.....	22,441	3								
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,195	3								
New London, Conn.....	20,771	7	2						2	
North Adams, Mass.....	¹ 22,019	4			2		1			
Northampton, Mass.....	19,846	7			1				3	
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,280	16							2	
Portsmouth, N. H.....	11,602				33					
Rutland, Vt.....	14,624	8	1		4		1			1
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,160				21					1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,842	4	1							1
Steelton, Pa.....	15,337	4								

¹Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

Quarantine Against Martinique.

Quarantine measures on account of yellow fever were instituted November 21, 1916, by the Cuban quarantine service against arrivals from the island of Martinique.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Examination of Rats—Hull.

During the week ended November 4, 1916, 45 rats were examined at Hull. Of these, 21 rats were from dock warehouses and 24 from a vessel in the port. No plague infection was found.

Examination of Rats—Liverpool.

During the two weeks ended November 4, 1916, 330 rats were examined at Liverpool. No plague infection was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Movement of Lepers.

According to the quarterly report of the Philippine health service for the second quarter of 1916, which was received December 1, 1916, there were collected in the Philippine Islands, from May 28 to June 1, 1916, 82 lepers, distributed as follows: Batanes, 1; Cagayan, 9; Tagudin (Mountain Province), 3; Ilocos Sur, 24; La Union, 15; Zambales, 21; Mindoro, 3; Tayabas, 6. On June 3, 1916, 125 lepers from San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, and from various Provinces of the Philippine Islands were sent to the leper station at Culion.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Plague.

On October 19, 1916, the occurrence of seven cases of plague was reported in the district of Uitenhage, State of Cape Good Hope, Union of South Africa.

The last previously reported occurrence of plague in South Africa was in the Orange Free State, with 36 cases notified from January 23 to March 26, 1916.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.Reports Received During Week Ended Dec. 8, 1916.¹**CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan: Kobe..... Osaka.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 5.....		1	Aug. 13-Oct. 25, 1916: Cases, 928; deaths, 543.
Java.....				
Batavia.....	Sept. 8-14.....	4	1	East Java: Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1916: Cases, 3. West Java: Sept. 8-14, 1916: Cases, 4; deaths, 1.
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Oct. 25-31.....	18	10	Not previously reported: 9 cases.
Turkey in Asia: Trebizond.....	Oct. 15-21.....	2	1	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.**PLAGUE.**

Java..... Surabaya.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....	2		East Java: Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1916: Cases, 2; deaths, 3.
Siam: Bangkok.....	Sept. 24-30.....	2	2	
Union of South Africa: Cape of Good Hope, State— Uitenhage, district.....	Oct. 19.....	7	4	

SMALLPOX.

China: Chungking.....	Sept. 24-30.....			Present.
Germany: Schleswig, district.....	Oct. 8-14.....	2		
Greece: Athens.....	Oct. 17-23.....			Present.
Indo-China: Sagon.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 1.....	6	1	
Java..... Samarang.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1.....	4	1	East Java, Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1916: Cases, 3. Mid-Java: Aug. 26-Sept. 1: Cases, 19; deaths, 5. West Java: Sept. 8-14: Cases, 47; deaths, 4.
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Oct. 22-28.....	2		
Russia: Moscow.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7.....	19	8	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Russia: Moscow..... Petrograd.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7..... Sept. 17-30.....	62 7	4 1	
Turkey in Asia: Haifa.....	Sept. 19-Oct. 1.....	5	2	

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Mar. 12-May 6, 1916: Cases, 425; deaths, 155.
Austria.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 8.....	2		
Do.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	Mar. 12-May 20.....	398	147	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 15.....	33	7	
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Sept. 4-11.....	4	2	
Hungary.....	Mar. 20-Apr. 2.....	2		
Do.....	July 9-15.....	1		

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW
FEVER—Continued.**

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 25-July 1....	1	1	May 7-20, 1916: Cases, 43; deaths, 5, from s. s. Hong Kheng from Haifong; total to June 1: Cases, 61; deaths, 37; May 23-June 10, 1916: Cases, 19, from the port.
China:				
Canton.....	Aug. 11-31.....		13	On s. s. Taihei Maru from Hongkong and Chefoo.
Do.....	Sept. 11-20.....		2	
Dairen.....	Aug. 6-12.....	1		
Hongkong.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 2....	9	9	
Macao.....	Aug. 17.....			
Shanghai.....	Aug. 20-26.....		2	Present. Chinese.
Egypt:				
Suez.....	May 18-20.....	5	2	From s. s. Pei-ho from Bombay. Do.
Tor, quarantine station....	May 22-June 3....	112	42	
Germany:				
Hanover.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 2....		1	
Greece:				
Moschopolis.....	July 25-31.....	15	8	
India:				
Akyab.....	June 11-July 8....		2	
Basscin.....	Apr. 23-June 10....		3	
Bombay.....	May 14-July 1....	21	9	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 30....	159	105	
Calcutta.....	May 7-July 1....		259	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 23....		106	
Henzada.....	Apr. 23-July 22....		7	
Karachi.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 30....	150	139	
Madras.....	June 25-July 1....		1	
Do.....	July 2-22.....	5	3	
Madura District.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 9....	6	2	
Mandalay.....	July 23-29.....		1	
Pakokku.....	July 2-8.....		1	
Pegu.....	June 4-10.....		1	
Rangoon.....	May 24-July 29....	13	9	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30....	3	2	
Indo-China:				
Provinces—				Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 510; deaths, 395. Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1916: Cases, 2,018; deaths, 1,100.
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	493	388	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	1,753	1,024	
Cambodia.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29....	11	10	
Cochin-China.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	10	4	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	7	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31....	244	62	
Saigon.....	May 1-July 2....	162	74	
Do.....	July 3-Sept. 2....	60	45	
Japan:				
Keelung.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 7....			Present.
Kobe.....	Aug. 30-Oct. 22....	412	169	Since Aug. 14, 1916: Cases, 433; deaths, 183.
Nagasaki.....	Aug. 8-Oct. 22....	330	164	
Osaka.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 30....	779	246	Since Aug. 13, 1916: Cases, 879; deaths, 466.
Taiwan Island.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 7....	15	1	
Yokohama.....	Aug. 15.....	6	5	55 cases, with 9 deaths in quarantine, from s. s. Hawaii Maru from Hongkong via ports.
Do.....	Sept. 4-Oct. 22....	68	45	Total to Oct. 1, 1916: Cases, 63; deaths, 46.
Suburbs of city.....	Aug. 14-20.....	8	4	
Districts.....	Sept. 4-Oct. 22....	86	56	Total to Oct. 1, 1916: Cases, 125; deaths, 85.
Java:				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 29....		89	East Java, Apr. 8-June 30, 1916: Cases, 50; deaths, 35. July 1-Aug. 4: Cases, 13; deaths, 8.
Do.....	July 7-13.....	16	12	
Malang.....	Apr. 8-14.....	2	2	Mid Java, June 3-30, 1916: Cases, 30; deaths, 26. July 1-Aug. 4: Cases, 78; deaths, 65.
Malang and Djombang.....	Apr. 28-May 5....	2	2	West Java, Apr. 3-June 29, 1916: Cases, 661; deaths, 400. July 7-Aug. 17: Cases, 562; deaths, 364.
Surabaya residency.....	May 6-19.....	5	2	Including Malang, 2 cases, and Sidoarjo and Malang, 3 cases, with two deaths.
Korea:				
Chemulpo.....	Sept. 18.....	2		Sept. 23, 1916: In southern and central Korea, 108 cases. Aug. 1-Oct. 8: Cases, 893.
Fusan.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 2....	2	1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia:				
Asterabad.....	June 10.....	.....	.....	Present, with 4 or 5 deaths daily.
Inzell.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	7	5	
Foumen.....	May 9.....	3	2	Previously erroneously included in cases at Recht.
Ghazien.....	June 13.....	2	1	
Kazvin.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	28	34	Present.
Keredge.....	Sept. 1-30.....	4	4	
Mohammerah.....	June 12.....	.....	.....	Including vicinity.
Recht.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	19	11	
Tabriz.....	Aug. 1-31.....	.....	12	Including vicinity.
Teheran.....	Aug. 1-Oct. 3.....	36	20	
Urumiah.....	July 1-31.....	25	.....	Not previously reported: Cases 102; deaths, 12.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 14-July 1.....	36	25	Not previously reported: Cases 102; deaths, 12.
Do.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 30.....	628	339	
Provinces—				
Albay.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	519	272	Present.
Antique.....	Sept. 17-30.....	5	4	
Bataan.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	141	107	Present.
Batangas.....	July 30-Oct. 21.....	88	64	
Bulacan.....	June 18-July 1.....	17	4	Present.
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	922	511	
Cagayan.....	June 25-July 1.....	2	1	Present.
Do.....	July 2-8.....	2	.....
Camarines.....	June 18-July 1.....	69	32	Present.
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	1,056	660	
Capiz.....	Oct. 1-21.....	15	10	Present.
Capite.....	June 11-July 1.....	14	11	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	89	66	Present.
Cebu.....	Oct. 8-14.....	3	3	
Iloilo.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 21.....	2,676	1,084	Present.
Laguna.....	May 21-July 1.....	31	20	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	167	143	Present.
Lanao.....	May 28-June 3.....	110	88	
Mindanao.....	July 16-Aug. 5.....	19	11	Present.
Mindoro.....	May 21-27.....	7	7	
Do.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 21.....	14	4	Present.
Misamis.....	July 16-Sept. 16.....	218	119	
Negros Occidental.....	Sept. 3-Oct. 21.....	554	348	Present.
Nueva Ecija.....	Sept. 10-23.....	3	2	
Pampanga.....	July 9-Oct. 21.....	192	166	Present.
Rizal.....	May 24-July 1.....	11	9	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 21.....	525	299	Present.
Romblon.....	June 18-July 1.....	68	39	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 30.....	24	20	Present.
Samar.....	Aug. 28-Oct. 7.....	45	37	
Sorsogon.....	Oct. 8-21.....	9	4	Present.
Tayabas.....	June 10-24.....	11	8	
Do.....	Aug. 6-Oct. 7.....	3	2	Present.
Zambales.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 21.....	100	32	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 15-27.....	22	21	Present.
Do.....	June 16-Aug. 12.....	5	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 27-June 24.....	8	3	Present.
Do.....	Aug. 13-19.....	1	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 19-Sept. 13.....	166	80	Present among soldiers June 14.
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	June 16-Sept. 10.....	145	74	Present among soldiers June 14.
Aleppo.....	June 15-25.....	47	16	
Do.....	July 13-Sept. 3.....	30	11	Present among soldiers June 14.
Bagdad.....	June 15-July 5.....	78	18	
Do.....	July 12-Sept. 12.....	22	6	Present among soldiers June 14.
Beirut.....	July 14-Aug. 4.....	47	25	
Damascus.....	June 16-July 3.....	77	50	Present among soldiers June 14.
Jaffa.....	June 17-25.....	67	39	
Do.....	July 1-29.....	151	63	Present among soldiers June 14.
Mersina.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 9.....	7	2	
Smyrna.....	June 15-28.....	22	13	Present among soldiers June 14.
Do.....	July 17-Aug. 5.....	5	.....
Trebizond.....	Aug. 6-Oct. 7.....	61	16	Present among soldiers June 14.
At sea:				
Steamship Hong-Kheng.....	Apr. 27-May 9.....	17	14	Present among soldiers June 14.
Steamship Pei-ho.....	Apr. 19-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	May 5-17.....	8	8	From Haifong, Indo-China, to Colorbo.
				From Saigon, Indo-China, for Colombo.
				From Colombo for Suez.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 15-23.....	2	2	
Pernambuco, State.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 31.....			Several cases.
British East Africa:				
Nairobi.....	Oct. 8.....	4		
Uganda—				
Kampala.....	Oct. 12.....	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 30-July 1....	49	46	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 23....	67	63	
Chile:				
Mejillones.....	May 23-June 3....	1		
Antofagasta.....	June 4-July 22....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	July 16-Oct. 2....			Present.
Canton.....	Aug. 1-10.....		3	
Hongkong.....	May 23-June 30....	7	7	Mar. 19-25: Cases, 2; deaths, 2.
Do.....	July 23-Sept. 30....	7	5	
Ecuador:				
Ambato.....	May 1-31.....			Epidemic.
Bahia.....	.....do.....			Country district, vicinity of
Daule.....	June 1-30.....	4	2	Bahia.
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	10	3	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31....	25	9	
Manta.....	May 1-31.....			
Santa Rosa.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1		Country district, vicinity of
Egypt.....				
Alexandria.....	May 26-Sept. 23....	48	28	Jan. 1-Oct. 5, 1916: Cases, 1,695; deaths, 824. Jan. 1-June 29, 1916: Cases, 1,634; deaths, 792.
Cairo.....	July 19-Oct. 4....	2		Imported.
Port Said.....	May 7-June 28....	11	10	
Do.....	July 20-Aug. 3....	5	4	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 27-June 29....	9	8	
Beni Souef.....	May 26-June 25....	34	15	
Do.....	July 1-10.....	2	1	
Fayoum.....	May 26-June 30....	112	45	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 3....	9	2	
Galloubeh.....	June 7.....	1		
Girgeh.....	June 9-21.....	3	1	
Do.....	July 7-10.....	7	7	
Menoufieh.....	June 12-30.....	9	4	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	5	3	
Minieh.....	May 23-June 30....	37	14	
Do.....	July 3-10.....	5	2	
Great Britain:				
Bristol.....	Aug. 18-31.....	3		
Hull.....	Aug. 19-31.....	2	1	
Liverpool.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 6....	6	3	
Greece:				
Island of Chios—				Present.
Mitylene.....	Sept. 29.....			Slight epidemic. Epidemic declared extinct Nov. 1, 1916.
Volo.....	.....do.....			May 7-Sept. 30, 1916: Cases, 41,312; deaths, 29,686. ¹
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 23-Sept. 23....		256	
Bombay.....	May 14-July 1....	290	264	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 7....	158	112	
Calcutta.....	May 7-July 1....		14	
Henzada.....	Apr. 23-July 1....		14	
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 5....		5	
Karachi.....	May 14-July 1....	72	61	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 23....	11	12	
Madras.....	Sept. 21-Oct. 7....	3	2	
Madras Presidency.....	May 14-June 24....	139	94	
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 7....	2,612	1,707	
Mandalay.....	May 14-June 3....		1	
Do.....	Sept. 3-9.....		1	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 23-June 10....		37	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 23....		79	
Pakkoku.....	Sept. 10-16.....		1	
Pegu.....	June 11-July 15....		3	
Prome.....	Apr. 23-May 20....		1	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 23....		88	

¹ Reports of weeks ended May 22 and 27, 1916, not received.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
India—Continued.					
Rangoon.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	467	440	Apr. 16-22, 1916: Cases, 54; deaths, 52.	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 30.....	315	290		
Toungoo.....	June 25-July 1.....	2	2		
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 23.....	24	24		
Indo-China					
Provinces—					
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	36	20	Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 90; deaths, 70. Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1916: Cases, 290; deaths, 191.	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	131	93		
Cambodia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	27	36		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 29.....	77	71		
Cochin-China.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	82	27		
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	23	23		
Saigon.....	May 15-July 2.....	55	30		
Do.....	July 24-Sept. 17.....	17	7		
Java					
Residences—					
Kediri.....	Apr. 9-May 19.....	18	18	July 1-Aug. 25, 1916: Cases, 45; deaths, 43.	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	10	10		
Madien.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	2	2		
Paseroean.....	Apr. 9-June 30.....	13	12		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	5	5		
Surabaya.....	Apr. 9-June 30.....	28	25		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....	28	26		
Surakarta.....	Apr. 9-June 30.....	15	24		
Japan:					
Taiwan—					
Tamsui.....	July 15-Sept. 23.....	3	3	17 miles from capital city. Present.	
Yokkaichi.....	Oct. 19.....	6	8		
Mauritius					
Persia:					
Recht.....	May 2-19.....	20	14		
Siam:					
Bangkok.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	66	59		
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 13.....	46	39		
Straits Settlements:					
Singapore.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	5	1		
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 23.....	3	5		
Union of South Africa:					
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 26.....	36	23		

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales				
Angledool.....	July 21-Aug. 3.....	1	1	Aug. 4-Sept. 28, 1916: Cases, 16.
Burren Junction.....	Sept. 1-15.....	1	1	
Guildford.....	June 9-22.....	2	2	
Lake Macquarie.....	Aug. 4-17.....	2	2	
Narrabri.....	May 26-June 7.....	8	8	
Do.....	July 7-Aug. 31.....	26	26	
Swansea.....	Aug. 4-16.....	1	1	
Sydney.....	June 23-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 3.....	4	4	
Tamworth.....	June 9-22.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 7-20.....	1	1	
Walgett.....	July 21-Sept. 28.....	11	11	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				
Galicja, Province.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	495	495	Feb. 13-July 1, 1916: Cases, 2,241; July 2-22, 1916: Cases, 175. Other Provinces, same period: Cases, 35. Other Provinces, same period: Cases, 87.
Do.....	July 2-22.....	88	88	
Prague.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	6	2	
Vienna.....	May 27-July 1.....	4	1	
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 5.....	3	3	
Hungary—				
Budapest.....	May 21-July 1.....	38	15	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	2	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	July 2-Oct. 28.....	25	19	
Para.....	July 2-8.....	4	4	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil—Continued.				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 9-June 17....	94	18	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 30....	142	31	
Santos.....	May 8-14.....		1	
British East Africa:				
Mombassa.....	Apr. 24-May 31....	4	2	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Canada:				
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Niagara Falls.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Toronto.....	June 25-July 29..	3		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 7-June 3....	4		
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 30..			Present in vicinity.
Antung.....	May 22-June 18..	2	1	
Canton.....	Aug. 1-19.....		1	
Chungking.....	May 7-June 24....			
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....			Present.
Dairen.....	May 21-July 1....	2	1	Do.
Do.....	July 16-Oct. 14..	4	2	Dec. 4, 1916: Prevalent.
Foochow.....	May 7-27.....			Present.
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 16..			Do.
Harbin.....	May 2-June 18..	3	1	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 10..	5	2	
Hong'ong.....	May 7-June 24....	68	50	Mar. 19-25: Cases, 16; deaths, 13.
Do.....	July 28-Oct. 7....	35	30	
Nanking.....	June 11-Aug. 19..			Do.
Tientsin.....	May 14-July 1....	45	11	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9....	4	1	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Sept 24-30.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 17..	4	2	
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-June 19..	206	74	
Port Said.....	Mar. 12-June 3....	7	7	
France:				
Paris.....	May 14-July 1....	9		
Do.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Germany:				
Breslau.....	May 21-27.....	1		
Hamburg.....	June 11-17.....	1		
Königsberg.....	July 2-Sept. 2....	4		
Schleswig, district.....	Sept. 24-30.....	2		Allenstein, 1; Meldorf, 1.
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	June 4-17.....	1	1	
London.....	do.....	1		
Southampton.....	July 31-Aug. 5....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Apr. 1-June 13..	178	37	
Do.....	July 9-23.....			Present.
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	Nov. 23.....	1		From s. s. Shinyomaru from Yokohama.
India:				
Bassein.....	May 7-June 10....		2	
Bombay.....	May 14-July 1....	153	79	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 30..	59	37	
Calcutta.....	May 7-June 3....		3	
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 5....		2	
Karachi.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 2....	5	4	
Madras.....	May 14-July 1....	139	42	
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 7....	122	57	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 23-July 1....	260	135	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 30..	20	6	
Indo-Chinese—				
Provinces—				
Anam.....	Dec. 1-31.....	48		Dec. 1-31, 1915: Cases, 74; deaths, 14. Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1916: Cases, 399; deaths, 27.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31..	68	5	
Cambodia.....	Dec. 1-31.....	19	13	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31..	38	14	
Cochin China.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31..	23	2	
Tonkin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6	6	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31..	270		
Saigon.....	July 24-Aug. 13..	4	4	

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW
FEVER—Continued.**

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 29-June 25.....	24	4	
Do.....	July 24-Sept. 3.....	11	2	
Nagasaki.....	June 26-July 2.....	1	1	
Java.....				
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 29.....	31	9	East Java, Apr. 8-June 30, 1916: Cases, 88; deaths, 11. July 1- Aug. 4: Cases, 42; death, 1. Mid-Java, Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases, 233; deaths, 47. July 1- Aug. 4: Cases, 56; deaths, 14. West Java, Apr. 13-June 29: Cases, 278; deaths, 59. June 30-Aug. 17: Cases, 253; deaths, 34.
Do.....	June 30-July 13.....	6	4	
Samarang.....	May 13-19.....	2	2	
Surabaya.....	May 9-June 16.....	2	1	
Malta.....	Apr. 1-30.....	7	1	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 12-July 2.....		33	
Do.....	July 3-Oct. 1.....		44	
Federal District.....	Oct. 15-21.....	8		
Frontera.....	May 28-June 10.....	4	1	
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	35	9	
Laguna del Carmen.....	Oct. 10.....	30		
Mazatlan.....	May 31-June 6.....		4	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28-Nov. 4.....	87		
Tenosique.....	June 14.....			
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-July 2.....		9	175 miles south of Frontera: Epi- demic among troops.
Do.....	July 3-Sept. 3.....		4	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	do.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-8.....	3		
Porto Rico:				
Aguas Buenas.....	June 19-25.....	5		
Arecibo.....	do.....	2		
Do.....	Aug. 7-13.....	1		
Bayamon.....	June 19-July 2.....	2		
Naranjito.....	June 26-July 2.....	4		
Rio Piedras.....	do.....	1		
San Juan.....	do.....	24		
Toa Alta.....	do.....	12		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 21-July 1.....	15		
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 26.....	9		
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	222	59	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 2.....	82	143	
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	162	35	
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 28.....	77	18	
Riga.....	Apr. 6-May 31.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 1-22.....	2		
Do.....				Apr. 1-30, 1916: 1 case. June 1-30, 1916: 1 case.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 24-30.....	2		
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	July 1-31.....		1	June 1-30, 1916: Cases, 10.
Madrid.....	May 1-31.....		13	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....		60	
Malaga.....	May 1-31.....		7	
Seville.....	May 1-June 30.....		5	
Do.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....		19	
Valencia.....	May 21-July 1.....	12	4	
Do.....	July 8-Oct. 21.....	10		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	May 14-20.....	3		
Singapore.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	5	3	
Do.....	July 16-Sept. 16.....	6	2	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 13-July 1.....	29		
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 30.....	14		
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Sept. 17-23.....	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Durban.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Johannesburg.....	May 28-July 1.....	3		
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	15		

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW
FEVER—Continued.**

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	Sept. 2-22.....		3	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	May 12.....	1		From s. s. Dilmara.
At sea:				
Steamship Katuna.....				Case of smallpox landed at Colombo, Ceylon, May 12, 1916. Vessel arrived May 27 at Fremantle, Australia, was ordered to quarantine, and proceeded to Melbourne direct for disinfection.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Austria-Hungary:					
Austria.....					Feb. 13-July 1, 1916: Cases, 2,473.
Galicia, province.....	Apr. 22-July 1.....	1,457			July 2-22, 1916: Cases, 513.
Do.....	July 2-22.....	419			
Vienna.....	July 2-15.....	3			
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	June 18-30.....	21			
Do.....	July 1-7.....	4			
Hungary.....					Feb. 21-Mar. 5, 1916: Cases, 35;
Budapest.....	May 21-June 24.....	14	2		deaths, 7.
Do.....	July 2-Sept. 16.....	7	1		
Belgium:					
Liege.....	Aug. 12-19.....		1		
Canada:					
New Brunswick—					
St. John.....	July 29.....	4			
Canary Islands:					
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	July 31-Aug. 5.....		1		
China:					
Antung.....	June 19-25.....	1	1		
Do.....	July 22-Sept. 10.....	4			
Harbin.....	May 2-8.....	1			
Do.....	July 3-16.....	1			
Tientsin.....	May 14-20.....		1		
Egypt:					
Alexandria.....	May 21-July 1.....	235	93		
Do.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....	170	75		
Cairo.....	Jan. 8-June 10.....	1,124	507		
Port Said.....	Mar. 18-June 10.....	52	26		
Germany:					
Aix la Chapelle.....	July 2-Oct. 7.....		3		
Barmen.....	Aug. 13-19.....		1		
Berlin.....	June 18-24.....		1		
Do.....	July 16-Oct. 30.....		15		
Bremen.....	July 16-Sept. 2.....	12	2		
Breslau.....	Aug. 15-Oct. 30.....	4			
Chemnitz.....	May 28-June 3.....		1		
Frankfort on the Main.....	June 11-17.....		1		
Do.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....		1		
Hanover.....	May 7-27.....	4	1		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	7	3		
Königsberg.....	June 4-10.....	1			
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 21.....	18	6		
Leipzig.....	June 4-10.....		1		
Stettin.....	July 16-Aug. 19.....		3		
Great Britain:					
Belfast.....	July 16-Sept. 9.....	12	4		
Dublin.....	Oct. 1-14.....	3			
Dundee.....	Oct. 8-14.....	1	1		
Glasgow.....	July 9-Oct. 21.....	10	7		
Liverpool.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	1	1		
Greece:					
Athens.....	July 24-Aug. 21.....		2		
Saloniki.....	May 1-July 2.....		61		
Do.....	July 3-Oct. 2.....		177		
Italy:					
Palermo.....	June 29-July 5.....	1	1		
Jamaica:					
Port Antonio.....	Oct. 22-23.....	1	1		
Japan:					
Hakodate.....	July 16-22.....	2			
Tokyo.....	May 22-July 25.....	114			Jan. 1-July 25, 1916; cases, 468.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1916—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java.....				East Java, Apr. 8-June 30, 1916:
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-June 29.....	46	13	Cases, 24; deaths, 9. July 22-
Do.....	July 7-27.....	24	4	Aug. 4: Case, 1. Mid-Java,
Samarang.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	20	8	Apr. 1-June 30, 1916: Cases,
Surabaya.....	Apr. 8-May 12.....	6	6	76; deaths, 18. July 1-Aug. 4:
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1		Cases, 26; deaths, 4. West Java,
				Apr. 13-June 29, 1916: Cases,
				118; deaths, 18. July 7-Aug.
				17: Cases, 37; deaths, 7.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 12-July 2.....		32	
Do.....	July 3-Oct. 1.....		181	
Chihuahua.....	Sept. 7.....	40		Sept. 20: Estimated number of
				cases, 100. Oct. 31: Epidemic.
Durango.....	Sept. 1.....			Present.
Federal District.....	Oct. 15-21.....	334		
Juarez.....	Sept. 7-20.....	18		
Guadalajara.....	June 11-17.....	4	1	
Leon.....	Oct. 25.....			Present.
Mexico City.....	Aug. 28-Nov. 4.....	2,380		
Nuevo Laredo.....	Oct. 28.....	1		In person from Guanajuato.
San Luis Potosi.....	Oct. 21.....			Epidemic.
Tampico.....	Oct. 11-30.....		1	
Torreón.....	Oct. 20.....			Present.
Vera Cruz.....	June 4-9.....		2	
Do.....	July 24-Oct. 15.....		9	
Zacatecas, State.....				Sept. 7-Oct. 25: Prevalent.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 30-Oct. 14.....		1	
Norway:				
Bergen.....	do.....		1	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	909	52	
Do.....	July 9-Sept. 2.....	299	34	
Petrograd.....	Apr. 23-July 1.....	59	13	
Do.....	July 3-Sept. 9.....	35	6	
Riga.....				June 1-30, 1916: 1 case.
Spain:				
Madrid.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....		2	
Sweden:				
Stockholm.....	June 21-27.....	1		
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 7.....	9		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	July 24-Aug. 26.....	8		
Geneva.....	May 21-27.....	1		
St. Gall.....	Oct. 15-21.....	1		
Zürich.....	July 23-Sept. 2.....	5		
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana.....	May 13-June 25.....			Present.
Do.....	July 2-8.....			Do.
Bagdad.....	June 27.....			Do.
Haifa.....	Apr. 24-June 11.....	35	13	
Do.....	July 10-Sept. 17.....	93	41	
Jaffa.....	Apr. 23-June 25.....		47	Mar. 19-Apr. 1: Present.
Mersina.....	May 7-June 25.....	9		Apr. 2-8: Cases, 3.
Do.....	July 2-8.....			Do.
Tarsus.....	May 13-27.....			Present.
Do.....	July 2-8.....			Do.
Trebizond.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 30.....	3	3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Barbados.....	Sept. 17-30.....	6	5	Nov. 25, 1916: Present.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30.....	76	51	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	73	44	
Milagro.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	3	1	
Naranjito.....	Aug. 1-31.....	2	1	
Martinique:				
Fort de France.....	Oct. 22-28.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	Sept. 15.....	1	1	
Merida.....	July 1-Oct. 28.....	30	9	
Progreso.....	Aug. 13-Oct. 21.....	2	1	
Tuxpam.....	Oct. 31.....			Present.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

COURT DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, THIRD CIRCUIT.

Sherley Amendment—"Patent Medicines"—False Statements Regarding Curative Properties.

ELEVEN GROSS PACKAGES OF DR. WILLIAMS'S PINK PILLS v. UNITED STATES.
(May 22, 1916.)

The purpose of the Sherley amendment to the Federal pure food and drugs law was to punish false and fraudulent statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of drugs or any of their ingredients.

If the persons shipping medicines in interstate commerce honestly believe that the statements on the labels are true, the medicines are not misbranded within the meaning of the term "misbranded" as defined in the Sherley amendment.

It is the province of the jury to determine whether or not statements appearing on the label of a medicine are false and whether such statements are made for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser.

The jury found that statements on the label of a medicine which was shipped in interstate commerce were false and were intended to convey false impressions relative to the curative properties of the medicine. The court decided that the medicine was misbranded, and was liable to forfeiture, under the Sherley amendment to the Federal pure food and drugs law.

[233 Federal Reporter, 71.]

BUFFINGTON, Circuit Judge: In the court below the United States filed a libel to forfeit certain packages of pills. Thereupon the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. claimed the packages seized, answered the libel, and the case proceeded to trial. After a verdict for the plaintiff and a decree of forfeiture, the claimant sued out this writ:

The claim of forfeiture is based on an alleged misbranding of the packages of pills in violation of an amendment to the food and drugs act, passed August 23, 1912, which provides:

"That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded: In case of drugs: * * * Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent." 37 Stat. L., 417; Comp. St. 1913, sec. 8724.

The errors alleged group themselves into rulings on evidence, answers to points, and exceptions to the court's charge. Without entering into a discussion of the many refined questions of words, terms, and medical theories with which the general subject is beclouded, we may say that to our mind the words used in the statute are clear in meaning, and the court below tried the case on that basis. The purpose of the act was, in the branding of drugs, to punish false and fraudulent statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect

of such drug or any of its ingredients. It follows, therefore, the case below resolved itself into two questions: First, were the statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of these pills false; and, second, were they fraudulent?

Without citing in detail the rulings of the court in admitting the evidence, in answering the points, and in charging the jury, we may say the court consistently adhered to admitting proof and directing the attention of the jury in points and charge to the two decisive elements of the branding being false and fraudulent. Limiting our extracts to locomotor ataxia alone, we note the branding complained of made the statement that the pills were:

Useful in locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis. * * * This remedy is offered to the public with full confidence in its efficacy in the treatment of diseases arising from or dependent upon impoverished blood, * * * rheumatism, leucorrhœa. * * * These pills are a valuable remedy for * * * sciatica, * * * and have accomplished beneficial results in * * * partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. * * * Cases diagnosed as locomotor ataxia and as partial paralysis, and having characteristic symptoms have shown beneficial results under this tonic treatment, and in the cases under observation the resulting improvement has been lasting.

The libel alleged that:

These statements were false and fraudulent in this: That they indicated to the purchaser thereof, and created in the minds of the purchasers thereof, the impression and belief that the said article was a remedy for, when in fact it was not a remedy for, locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis [etc.].

And that:

These statements were false and fraudulent in this: That they indicated to the purchaser thereof, and created in the minds of the purchasers thereof, the impression and belief that the said article was a remedy for, when in fact it was not a remedy for, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, etc., which statements were made with the knowledge of their falsity, and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, for the purpose of defrauding purchasers.

In support of its case, the Government called several witnesses, physicians of proven ability, knowledge, and experience, who testified that the pill would not, and why it could not, have any beneficial effects in locomotor ataxia and the other diseases named. They also testified to the fact that medical opinion was unanimous in so saying. It was also shown, and all of this without contradiction, that the pill was practically the well-known Blaud pill, used generally in medical practice. It is complained, however, that the testimony of these witnesses was not competent, being a mere expression of their personal opinions or views. But an examination of the proofs shows that the case was wholly different from one where witnesses were testifying to their personal views upon a controverted question of opinion. The testimony here was of fact, namely, that there was general, uncontroverted consensus of opinion. For example, referring to the effect of these pills, the proofs were:

Q. How about locomotor ataxia? A. Utterly useless. Q. Is there any difference at all in medical opinion on that point? A. I should say not, as far as I know medical opinion. * * * Q. Is there anything known to medicine that can have a beneficial effect upon all these various troubles in one pill? A. No, sir. Q. Is there any difference of medical opinion on that point? A. None whatever. I think medical opinion would be unanimous on that.

In the absence of countervailing proof in such matters, it was manifestly a question for the jury to determine the fair or fraudulent character of the branding statement. This question the court left to it, saying:

If they were satisfied "that the pills were shipped in interstate commerce, with an honest belief on the part of those responsible for making the statement that they would do just what was stated on the label they would do, then it would be your duty to return a verdict in favor of the defendant."

Referring to such statements, the court further said:

You will take those facts into consideration, and determine whether or not it was the intention of this language, interpreting it as an ordinarily intelligent man would, on the part of the claimants to convey the impression that they were to cure or act as a remedy for the diseases and ailments, even where the language does not directly say so. If it was the intention to so frame a statement that it conveyed those impressions, and those statements were false, and they are known to be false, or you can infer the intention to defraud, then it would be your duty to return a verdict in favor of the Government. If you do not find that intention, of course, you will return a verdict in favor of the defendant.

So, also, in answer to points, the court said, in substantial accord with *Cooper v. Schlesinger*, 111 U. S. 148, 4 Sup. Ct. 360, 28 L. Ed. 382, and *Lehigh Co., etc., v. Bamford*, 150 U. S. 665, 14 Sup. Ct. 219, 37 L. Ed. 1215:

If you find it as a fact that the statements were false, and known to be false, then, of course, your verdict would be for the Government. If you find as a fact that they were not false, or that, being false, there was no intent on the part of the defendant, whether actual intent or implied intent, to defraud, then your verdict would be for the claimant.

If you believe from the evidence that any one of the therapeutic claims as to the effect of these pills upon locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, rheumatism, impotence, spermatorrhea, or partial paralysis was false, and was made by the claimant with a reckless and wanton disregard as to whether it was true or false, you may find a verdict for the Government.

On the whole, we may say the cause was properly tried and fairly submitted, and finding no error in the rulings, charge, points, or answers in the court below its decree is affirmed.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Sewage Disposal—Pollution of Streams—City Held Liable for Damages.

JOHNS v. CITY OF PLATTEVILLE. (May 2, 1916.)

Suit was brought against the city of Platteville, Wis., for damages and to enjoin the maintenance of a nuisance. The facts were stated by the court, as follows:

The defendant city disposes of its sewage by treating the same in septic tanks. Tank No. 1 is located some distance from plaintiffs' land, and the water discharged from the tank, referred to as the effluent, is conducted through a pipe to a point on the public highway near plaintiffs' property, and there discharged into Rountree Branch, a small creek which flows southerly from the place of discharge over the plaintiffs' land. Plaintiffs claim that the discharge from the tank renders the water of the stream foul, contaminated, impure, poisonous, not fit for domestic use or to be drunk by animals of any kind; that the deposit from the tank gives rise to noxious, unwholesome, poisonous smells and stenches, causing great annoyance and discomfort to plaintiffs and their families. Plaintiffs ask that the discharge of sewage in the manner alleged be declared to be a public nuisance, and that it be declared to be a private nuisance, and [ask] for damages, and that the nuisance may be abated. The answer of the defendant city denies the principal allegations of plaintiffs' complaint, alleges that the effluent is not impure, and that the stream is not contaminated, and that no nuisance exists. The cause was tried before the court without a jury, and the court found upon all the issues in favor of the defendant, and gave judgment directing that plaintiffs' complaint be dismissed, and from the judgment so entered plaintiffs appeal.

Mr. Justice Rosenberry quoted from *Winchell v. City of Waukesha* (110 Wis., 101, 108), as follows:

The right of the riparian owner to the natural flow of water substantially unimpaired in volume and purity is one of great value, and which the law nowhere has more persistently recognized and jealously protected than in Wisconsin. Not alone the strictly private right, but important public interests, would be seriously jeopardized by promiscuous pollution of our streams and lakes. Considerations of esthetic attractiveness, industrial utility, and public health and comfort are involved. * * * The great weight of authority, American and English, supports the view that legislative

authority to install a sewer system carries no implication of authority to create or maintain a nuisance, and that it matters not whether such nuisance results from negligence or from the plan adopted. If such nuisance be created, the same remedies may be invoked as if the proprietor were an individual.

The testimony was conflicting. The evidence for the plaintiff showed that the water of the stream was dark and emitted bad odors, especially in the summer time. The city introduced an expert witness who testified that in October and November, 1914, when he examined the stream, conditions were not objectionable. The circuit court apparently accepted the testimony of the expert as conclusive and gave judgment for the defendant city, but the supreme court decided that the evidence showed that the water of the stream had been contaminated and rendered unfit for domestic purposes or for use of stock, and that a nuisance had been created. The judgment of the lower court was reversed and the cause was remanded for further proceedings, the circuit court being directed to assess damages against the city upon the evidence already taken, or to take further testimony, as it might determine.

The opinion is reported in full in 157 Northwestern Reporter, 761.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Tuberculosis—Dispensaries—Regulation. (Reg. Dept. of H., Mar. 9, 1915, as Amended July, 1916.)

1. *Control and maintenance.*—The tuberculosis dispensary shall be under the direct control of and financed through the following (in order of preference):

- (a) The local board of health.
- (b) The local tuberculosis hospital.
- (c) The local general hospital's outpatient department.
- (d) The local antituberculosis association.

2. *Supervision.*—The State department of health shall have supervision over all tuberculosis dispensaries, through its district health officers, as provided by chapter 647¹ of the acts of 1914, as follows: "The State inspectors of health (district health officers) shall annually make such examination of * * * dispensaries, both public and private, caring for diseases dangerous to the public health, as in the opinion of the State board (department) of health may be necessary, and report as to the conditions and needs of such * * * dispensaries to those responsible for the management of the said institutions.

3. *Rooms.*—The dispensary shall have at least two outside rooms:

- (a) Anteroom or waiting room. (This may be used in common with other dispensary departments.)
- (b) Examining room. (This room must be reasonably quiet.)

The rooms of the dispensary shall be well lighted during the day without the aid of artificial light, shall be heated comfortably in cold weather, and shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

4. *Equipment.*—Each dispensary shall be furnished with:

- (a) A pair of accurate scales.
- (b) A desk or filing cabinet for records.
- (c) Record blanks.
- (d) Examining stools and couch or table.
- (e) Clinical thermometers.
- (f) Running water and adequate toilet facilities.
- (g) Facilities for receiving and transmitting to a laboratory sputum specimens and a supply of sputum containers for distribution.
- (h) Accessories such as: Paper napkins, sputum cups, etc.; leaflets of direction and advice; diet lists, etc.

All equipment shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

5. *Service.*—All tuberculosis dispensaries shall be open for at least one hour on one day, and on one evening per week. Days and hours shall be determined by the local authorities as seems best to fit local needs.

¹Public Health Reports Reprint 279, p. 80.

6. *Staff.*—Each dispensary shall have appointed at least one physician and one nurse, or otherwise qualified tuberculosis worker, both of whom shall be in constant, regular attendance. The qualifications of physicians, nurses, and tuberculosis workers so appointed must be approved by the State department of health.

Location.—The dispensary shall be reasonably accessible for the citizens who most need the services of a dispensary.

VIRGINIA.

Proprietary Medicines, Toilet Articles, etc.—Sale—License Required. (Ch. 523, Act Mar. 24, 1916.)

1. That section 120 of an act entitled "An act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools, and to pay interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions, as authorized by section 189 of the constitution, approved April 16, 1903, and acts amendatory thereof," shall be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

120. *License to venders of medicines, salves, liniments, etc.*—Every person who shall sell any patent, proprietary, or domestic medicine, salve, liniment, or compound of the like kind, or any spices, extracts, toilet articles, and other articles of like kind, except a licensed merchant at his regular place of business, shall pay a license tax of \$125 for each wagon used, which shall be the only license required of such person for such privilege: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with or repeal any provision of the acts passed by the general assembly of 1916 relating to ardent spirits as therein defined.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

Nuisances—Definitions, Prohibition, and Abatement. (Ord. Aug. 28, 1916.)

SECTION 1. That the following are defined as and are declared to be nuisances, and as such are liable to be abated, and the person guilty of causing, permitting, or suffering them upon any premises or in any building occupied or controlled by him, either as owner or tenant, or in any street, alley, sidewalk, or gutter immediately adjacent to such premises, is liable, upon conviction, to be fined as hereinafter prescribed:

(a) All cellars, vaults, drains, pools, cesspools, privies, sewers, yards, grounds, or premises which have for any cause become foul, nauseous, or offensive, or injurious to the health, or unpleasant to adjacent residents or to persons passing by.

(b) All carcasses, decaying flesh, fish, fowls, or vegetables, all deposits of nature or other unwholesome substances, or flesh of any kind or description whatever, and all filthy or offensive water or slops in any private yard or premises, or when thrown or conducted into or upon any street, alley, public ground, or any inclosure so as to be unwholesome or offensive, or liable to become unwholesome or offensive.

(c) All privies and cesspools that are offensive from use, all markets, cellars, stores, or other buildings or places which are not kept clean and free from filthy or unwholesome substances, and all deposits or substances that are offensive or liable to engender disease.

(d) Every trade, business, or occupation injurious to the health or comfort of those who reside in the vicinity, and any lot or receptacle containing water or slops suffered to become stagnant, offensive, or unwholesome from any cause.

(e) Depositing filth or any foul, offensive, nauseous, or injurious substance upon any sidewalk, street, alley, public thoroughfare, or other public place.

(f) Sweeping or depositing any paper, trash, or rubbish into any drain or gutter.

(g) Sweeping or depositing any trash, paper, or rubbish into any street, alley, public thoroughfare, or other public place and allowing the same to remain in such place for more than six hours.

(h) The burning of any hair, leather, rags, or any other substance of any kind which may cause or produce an offensive smell, smoke, or odor capable of annoying persons living in the vicinity or persons passing on any public thoroughfare in said city.

(i) Defecating or urinating upon the streets, alleys, or public grounds or in any place that may be seen from a private residence or by persons passing along the streets, alleys, or public thoroughfares.

(j) The establishment, maintenance, or carrying on of any slaughterhouse, butcher pen, or other place at which goats, sheep, hogs, cattle, or other live stock are slaughtered or prepared by killing for the market.

(k) To permit or allow any weeds, filth, or rubbish of any kind to remain on any vacant lot or sidewalk in front or at the side of any premises owned by him or in the street to the middle thereof, in front of or at the side of any premises owned or controlled by him or upon any alley to the middle thereof that may be at the rear or side of any lots owned or controlled by him.

(l) The failure of the owner or possessor of any animal which shall die within the corporate limits of the city to have the carcass of the same removed to the city dumping grounds within 12 hours after the death of said animal.

(m) The throwing from any opening in or carrying from any dwelling or place of abode any night soil, feces, urine, or filthy or unclean water upon any alley, street, or sidewalk or into any adjoining property.

(n) The conducting into any alley or gutter of the waste water from any sink, tank, bath, or wash rack or any source of water supply that produces any pools of stagnant water in said alley or gutter.

(o) Any article or substances placed upon any street, sidewalk, alley, gutter, drain, or public ground, except such as are permitted by the ordinances of the city, so as to obstruct the same, and throwing of glass, tin, queensware, crockery, or other rubbish into or upon the sidewalks, streets, alleys, public thoroughfare, commons, drains, and gutters.

(p) Persons found asleep upon the sidewalk or on the streets, alleys, or public thoroughfares.

(q) The printing, pasting, stitching, or placing of any advertisement, handbill, or placard of any printed, pictured, or written matter upon any pole, house, wall, building, or fence or other property, private or public, without the permission of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(r) Any nauseous, foul, or putrid liquors or substances or any liquors or substances likely to be nauseous, foul, offensive, or putrid, discharged, placed, thrown, or conducted into or upon any street, alley, public ground, or common, and the wrongful casting, throwing, or depositing of any filth, substance, or thing into any private or public well or cistern.

(s) All gates or doors opening upon any public street or sidewalk, unless such gates or doors be constructed or hung so as to be self-closing, and the keeping or leaving open of any cellar or trapdoor or the grating of any vault in or upon any sidewalk, street, thoroughfare, or public pass way.

(t) The making, keeping, or permitting any uncovered opening or hole in or across any sidewalk, street, or public thoroughfare, unless the same is sufficiently guarded and protected to insure the safety of all persons passing by, over, or near the same.

(u) Allowing any privy to become dilapidated or out of repair so as to expose to view its contents or any person within the same. Constructing or keeping on the premises any privy, the contents whereof are exposed to view or can be seen from any street or other public place. Discharging the contents of a privy into any street, alley, public thoroughfare, or other public place, or upon the premises of any other person.

(v) Any act or thing done or suffered within the city limits interfering with the enjoyment by any member or members of the community, or any person or persons who may be therein, of his or their right to be free from foul, noxious, or offensive, or unpleasant odors and vapors and to breathe fresh air and to be free from the sight of foul or offensive objects and substances.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the owner or his agent or the occupant of any lot, building, or place of any kind in the city of Brownsville where any nuisance may exist, or remove, abate, or destroy the same without delay.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall within the limits of the city of Brownsville cause, create, permit, keep, or otherwise maintain a nuisance, shall

be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not more than \$100, and each day that said nuisance shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 4. In all cases arising under the preceding articles of this ordinance whenever it shall appear to the court trying said cause that the nuisance continues at the time of conviction the court shall order and adjudge the removal, abatement, or destruction of such nuisance as the case may require, and shall issue a separate warrant therefor, and the court shall inquire into the probable cost of such removal, abatement, or destruction and shall tax the costs thereof against the defendant.

SEC. 5. Whenever any nuisance as herein defined is found in any place in this city, for the removal, abatement, or destruction of which no man can be held liable under the provisions hereof, it shall be the duty of the marshal or city physician to remove, abate, or destroy the same, or cause the same to be done, at the expense of the city.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Milk, Milk Products, and Ice Cream—Bacteriological Standard—Infected, to be Destroyed. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 14, 1916.)

RULE No. A. All producers, manufacturers, dealers, or venders of ice cream, milk, or milk products are hereby prohibited from selling, offering for sale, or furnishing either ice cream, milk, or milk products, to any one, which contains any colon bacilli or other pathogenic organism, or more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Any person violating this regulation shall, upon conviction before the mayor or any alderman of the city, be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned in the Dauphin County jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

RULE No. B. Whenever any infectious or contagious disease shall have been caused by the consumption of ice cream, milk, or milk products, the person or persons furnishing the same to the person infected, shall, upon notice from the health officer, discontinue furnishing such foods, or either of them, to any one, except as he, the said health officer, shall deem proper.

RULE No. C. Anyone violating either of these rules and regulations shall, upon conviction thereof before the mayor or any alderman of the city, be fined \$100 for each and every offense, and in default of the payment thereof and costs of prosecution shall be imprisoned in the jail of Dauphin County for a period of 30 days; and any ice cream, milk, or milk products from which the infected sample shall have been taken shall be confiscated and destroyed; and the person or persons convicted of the violation of either rules or regulations shall not sell or offer for sale or furnish to anyone any of the articles or foods herein mentioned without a certificate of the health officer until such time as he, the said health officer, shall deem proper.

Anyone disobeying the orders of said health officer in this regard shall also, upon conviction as aforesaid, be subject to a fine of \$100 for each and every offense, and in default of the payment thereof and the costs of prosecution shall be imprisoned in the jail of Dauphin County for a period of 30 days.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Poliomyelitis—Control—Quarantine—Placarding—Hospitalization—Entrance and Departure of Children. (Reg. Dept. of H., Sept. 20, 1916.)

REGULATION 1. *Incubation period.*—The incubation period of the disease and the quarantine period of children under 16 years of age who have been but no longer are exposed to infection shall be 14 days.

REG. 2. *Quarantine.*—In all families where a case of poliomyelitis has occurred all the children under 16 years (except those who have had the disease) shall be quarantined in the home until two weeks after the termination of the case by death, removal, or recovery. The patient, whether at home or in a hospital, shall be quarantined for eight weeks from the date of the onset of the disease. No case in a hospital shall be returned home until the quarantine is ended.

REG. 3. *Placards.*—All premises where a case of poliomyelitis occurs shall be placarded, the only exceptions being hotels and boarding houses, which shall not be placarded, provided the patient is at once removed to the hospital, the room or rooms occupied by the patient immediately renovated in accordance with the requirements of the bureau of preventable diseases, and no quarantined children remain on the premises. In private houses one placard shall be affixed to the door entering the room the patient occupies. In apartment and tenement houses one placard shall be affixed to the door of the apartment occupied by the patient. All such placards shall be dated and initialed by the representative of the department who affixes the placards in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, and shall remain so affixed until the quarantine is terminated and the renovation completed. (As amended by the board of health Sept. 26, 1916.)

REG. 4. *Removal to hospital.*—No case shall be left at home unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a) There must be a physician in daily attendance.

(b) The patient must have a special attendant who must obey the quarantine regulations and must not do any housework, marketing, or perform any household duties for other members of the family. He or she may, however, leave the house, provided the necessary precautions as to personal disinfection, etc., are observed, and contact with all children should be avoided.

(c) The patient and the attendant must have a room or rooms separate from the rooms of others in the family.

(d) All the windows of this room must be screened and all flies in the room killed.

(e) The family must have a separate toilet for its exclusive use.

(f) Quarantine regulations must be strictly observed by the patient and the other children of the family, if any. When the disease occurs in the premises of families of food handlers, the employment of such person or persons at this occupation is forbidden, unless they occupy entirely separate apartments for a period of two weeks after the removal, recovery, or death of the patient.

(g) The personal and bed linen of the patient must be properly disinfected and, after removal, recovery, or death of the patient, complete renovation of the rooms or rooms occupied by the patient and attendant shall be required.

REG. 5. *Visitors to hospitals.*—Each case may be visited twice during its stay in the hospital by a parent or guardian. If the child is critically ill, the guardian or parent will be notified and will be permitted to visit daily, while child is dangerously ill. Information relative to condition is given out at the

information desk in each hospital, or by telephone in response to telephone inquiry from the parent or guardian.

REG. 6. *Certificates for children leaving the city.*—The department of health of the city of New York does not require certificates of anyone leaving or entering the city. It issues certificates only as a convenience and aid to persons leaving the city. None are issued to persons passing through the city.

Such certificates state that the persons or family therein named have not resided in a house where a case of poliomyelitis has occurred. The applicant must sign a request for the certificate. They are refused to persons who live in a house where a case of infantile paralysis has occurred, or who present symptoms of the said disease.

The certificates are good only until midnight of the following day, except when issued on a Saturday or on the day preceding a holiday, when they are good until midnight of the second following day.

REG. 7. *Return of cases of poliomyelitis to New York City.*—Cases of poliomyelitis occurring in residents of New York City who are temporarily residing outside the city, and developing within two weeks of the time of leaving the city, shall be permitted to return: *Provided*, (a) A private conveyance (private car, private automobile, carriage, or ambulance) is used, and (b) the patient goes direct to a hospital authorized by the department of health to care for cases of poliomyelitis.

Cases in which the onset of the disease occurs two weeks or more after leaving the city may not return to New York City until eight weeks from the date of onset of the disease. But in special cases, where proper medical, surgical, nursing care is not obtainable, patients may be brought back to the city in a private conveyance, provided they go directly to a private hospital authorized by the department of health to receive cases of poliomyelitis.

REG. 8. *Return of children who have been exposed to poliomyelitis to New York City.*—Children under 16 outside of New York City who have been exposed to infection with poliomyelitis within two weeks may return to the city under the following conditions:

(a) They must come by private conveyance and must go direct to their homes.

(b) Advance notice must be sent, and authorization obtained, by telephone, by the local health officer. Such notice must give the name and age of each child, together with the identified address, including the floor, and the latest date of exposure to infection, and must be followed immediately by a written notice.

(c) Such children shall be promptly visited at their homes by a representative of the department of health and instructed as to nature and duration of quarantine. They must not leave the premises until two weeks have elapsed from the date of last exposure to infection.

(d) The premises shall not be placarded, but the children shall be visited at regular intervals, and should quarantine be violated the parents or guardians shall be summoned to court and fined.

PROCEDURES.

Duties of inspectors.—Cases reported by physicians, nurses, social workers and other citizens shall be visited at once by inspector, whether such report requests removal of the case to a hospital or not. Attending physicians to the department of health hospitals, however, may admit cases direct without inspectors' visits.

The janitor of the building in which a case of poliomyelitis occurs, or his or her representative, shall be seen in every instance by the inspector and notified

that he or she will be held personally responsible by the department of health for failure to report any breach of the quarantine regulations or the removal or defacement of the placards placed on the building.

If the inspector makes or confirms the diagnosis of poliomyelitis, the borough office of the department shall be notified. Such borough office shall, if removal of patient is recommended, summon an ambulance. In every case the inspector shall leave with the person in charge or control of the patient a hospital admission slip or card, properly and fully filled out and signed. Where a case is permitted to remain at home, the inspector shall give full instructions to the family.

Cases of questionable diagnosis must be seen, at once, in consultation, with the borough or chief diagnostician, and whenever required a spinal puncture shall be made and a laboratory report submitted by the staff of the research laboratory. Cases with positive laboratory findings will be considered as poliomyelitis, regardless of clinical signs. A full history must be recorded on a special card (Form 316-V) for each assignment covered by inspectors.

Duties of nurses.—Nurses shall visit every case reported to instruct the family regarding quarantine, and every other family in the house:

(a) That there is a case of this disease in the house.

(b) That the other children of the family in which the disease has occurred shall be quarantined, and that, should they fail to observe quarantine, that fact should be immediately reported to the department of health, when steps shall be taken to enforce quarantine by a summons to court.

(c) Regarding home cleanliness, personal hygiene, and danger of infection by flies, and other general measures which should be taken to prevent infection.

(d) To report at once to the department any cases of suspicious illness of children, or any cases of poliomyelitis, especially if there is no physician in attendance.

A current history (Form 304-V) must be kept by the nurse for every case, giving dates of visits, action taken, and date and mode of termination.

Nurses must see the janitor or his or her representative on first visit and repeat the instructions given by the inspector.

Patients remaining at home, and families with quarantined children, shall be visited daily, or more often if necessary, by a nurse or patrolman for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the regulations governing the maintenance of quarantine are being complied with. After removal, recovery, or death of the patient, nurses shall issue renovation notices and make subsequent reinspections until the terms of such notices have been complied with.

Duties of sanitary police.—Sanitary police officers shall visit quarantined premises frequently, daily if necessary, to enforce quarantine of patient and other children in the family and to affix or replace placards. If quarantine regulations are violated, they are authorized to serve a summons upon the person responsible therefor.

Duties of ambulance surgeons.—All cases ordered removed to the hospital must be removed by the ambulance surgeon without question, with the following exceptions, in each of which the ambulance surgeon must first obtain telephone authorization from the resident physician of his hospital, to leave the case at home:

(a) When removal would endanger life of child (bulbar cases).

(b) When family physician can show that requirements will be met at once (or within 12 hours).

Doubtful and mixed infection cases must be removed by themselves in a separate ambulance.

In every case ambulance surgeons must leave a card with parents, giving name and address of hospital to which patient is taken. If inspector has not left admission slip, surgeon must make out same.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Zones of Quiet—Establishment. (Ord. Oct. 23, 1916.)

SECTION 1. There is hereby created and established a zone of quiet in all territory within 300 feet of every hospital regularly maintaining beds for 15 or more patients in the city of Providence.

SEC. 2. The commissioner of public works shall place and maintain at such conspicuous places as he shall determine within or immediately adjacent to such territory a sign or signs displaying the words: "Notice. Hospital. Quiet zone."

SEC. 3. No person, firm, or corporation shall make, cause to be made, or permit to be made by any person, animal, or object under his or its control or authority any unnecessary noise within any such quiet zone.

SEC. 4. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offense.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Weeds—More Than One Foot High Prohibited. (Ord. 3762, Aug. 15, 1916.)

SECTION 1. The word "weeds" as used in this ordinance shall be construed to mean and include not only such noxious weeds as are enumerated in chapter 37 of the general statutes of the State of Minnesota for the year 1913, but also such useless and troublesome plants as are commonly known as weeds to the general public. The word "weeds" shall also be construed to mean all rank vegetable growth which exhales unpleasant or noxious odors, and also high and rank vegetable growth that may conceal filthy deposits.

SEC. 2. It shall be, and is hereby, declared to be unlawful for any owner, lessee, or occupant, or any agent, servant, representative, or employee of any such owner, lessee, or occupant having control of any lot or parcel of land in the city of St. Paul to allow or permit any weeds to go to seed thereon or on any part thereof.

SEC. 3. It shall be, and is hereby, declared to be unlawful for any owner, lessee, or occupant, or any agent, representative, or employee of such owner, lessee, or occupant having control of any lot or parcel of land in the city of St. Paul to allow, permit, or maintain any growth of weeds thereon to a height exceeding 1 foot.

SEC. 4. When any conditions exist on any lot or parcel of land in the city of St. Paul violative of the provisions of section 1 or section 2 hereof, it shall be the duty of the health officer of the city to serve, or cause to be served, a notice upon the owner, lessee, or occupant of such lot or parcel of land resident within the city of St. Paul, or upon his agent, employee, or representative having charge or control of such lot or parcel of land, requiring the said owner, occupant, or lessee to abate or remove the weeds existing upon such lot or parcel of land within six days after the service of such notice upon him, and any owner, lessee, or occupant, or agent, employee, or representative of such owner, lessee, or occupant having charge or control of any such lot or parcel of land who fails to abate, cut, or remove the said weeds within the time specified in the said notice shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be

punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 90 days.

SEC. 5. In case there is no owner, lessee, or occupant, or agent or representative of such owner, lessee, or occupant within the city of St. Paul, the notice provided for in the preceding section may be served by posting the same upon the premises, or by publishing the same once in the official paper of the city.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Milk and Milk Products—Sale—Permit and License Tags. (Ord. Oct. 26, 1916.)

Section 3¹ of the ordinance adopted December 14, 1914, relating to the production and sale of milk was amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. (a) *Fee for permit.*—A fee of \$1 shall be paid to and collected by the license and dues collector of the city of San Antonio for each and every permit issued under the provisions of this ordinance, which permit shall also entitle the person, association of persons, firm or corporation named therein to a license tag for one vehicle used or to be used in the transportation of milk and its products within the city of San Antonio.

(b) *Fee for license tag.*—A fee of 25 cents shall be paid to and collected by the license and dues collector of the city of San Antonio for each and every additional license tag, it being hereby required of the person, association of persons, firm or corporation named in such permit to procure a license tag for each and every additional vehicle that may be used for the transportation of milk and its products within this city; and all license tags shall be good and effective for the same period of time as the permit hereinbefore referred to.

(c) *Each vehicle to have license tag displayed.*—No vehicle shall be used for the purposes of any business so licensed unless such vehicle shall have securely fastened to it and prominently displayed on the side of the bed or box thereof the license tag hereinbefore provided for and required.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Milk and Cream—Cleaning and Sterilization of Receptacles—Pasteurization. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 1, 1916.)

RULE 2. Subdivision 3. On and after June 1, 1917, all bottles and cans must be thoroughly washed in hot water and sterilized with live steam in a manner satisfactory to the bureau of health.

RULE 14. On and after June 1, 1917, all milk and cream sold, offered for sale, or delivered in the city of Schenectady, with the exception of certified milk, shall be pasteurized according to regulation 12² of the State Sanitary Code, chapter 3, milk and cream.

All pasteurizing equipment and methods shall be approved by the Schenectady Bureau of Health. Each pasteurizing apparatus shall be equipped with a time and temperature recording apparatus and records from same shall be filed with the bureau of health weekly.

¹ Public Health Reports Reprint 273, p. 322.

² Public Health Reports Reprint 338, p. 388.

TACOMA, WASH.**Plague—Prevention—Rat Proofing of Buildings. (Ord. 6489, Nov. 8, 1916.)**

SECTION 1. The foundation walls of all buildings hereafter erected in the city of Tacoma built less than 18 inches above the level of the ground at all points, shall be of concrete or of brick or stone laid in cement or mortar, or of some other equally good rat-proofing material. The walls, if constructed of concrete, shall be not less than 6 inches thick, and if constructed of brick or stone, not less than 8 inches thick. Such walls shall extend around the entire area to be occupied by the building and below the surface of the ground to a depth of at least 18 inches. Any building in which foodstuffs of any kind, whether for man or animals, are to be stored or offered for sale, shall have the full floor area covered by concrete not less than 3 inches thick, and all floors which are situated below the level of the lowest street on which the building impinges shall be similarly covered by a layer of concrete not less than 3 inches thick.

SEC. 2. No permit shall be issued by the building inspector of the city of Tacoma for the construction of any building or for the alteration or repair of any building unless provision shall have been made in the plans therefor for the proper rat-proofing of the same as provided in this ordinance: *Provided, however,* That when the cost of such alterations or repairs shall be less than 40 per cent of the cost of the building being altered or repaired, such provision in said plans may be waived by the city council when in their opinion the same is unnecessary or impracticable: *And provided further,* That this ordinance shall not apply to buildings used exclusively as garages.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned in the city jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

SEC. 4. Ordinance No. 6083,¹ passed April 7, 1915, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Foodstuffs—Employees—Health Certificates Required. (Ord. 6429, Aug. 23, 1916.)

SECTION 1. That section 12 of ordinance No. 4913, entitled "An ordinance to establish and enforce compliance with sanitary regulations in all places in the city of Tacoma where food for human beings is manufactured, kept, prepared, or sold; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and to repeal ordinances Nos. 3610 and 4208," as amended by ordinance No. 6078, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, such as typhus, typhoid, ship, or yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, smallpox, or membranous croup, scarlet fever, measles, German measles, whooping cough, mumps, chicken-pox, cerebrospinal meningitis, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, or any venereal disease, or who shall suspect that he has any of the above-mentioned diseases, or who has chronic bronchitis, asthma, or any rash or skin trouble, or in whose place of residence any contagious or infectious disease exists, to work or to be employed in, or for any person to employ such person, in or about any place where food products are manufactured or prepared for food, or is sold or offered for sale, during the time said disease exists, or thereafter until the health officer shall issue a

¹ Public Health Reports, May 7, 1915, p. 1425.

certificate that there is no danger from employment of said person in such establishment. It shall be unlawful for any person to work or be employed in any bakery, kitchen, candy kitchen, or confectionery unless he shall furnish and place on file within 48 hours from date of employment, with the person in charge of such establishment, a certificate issued by the health officer, without charge, certifying that such person has been examined and that there is no danger from the employment of such person. Such certificate shall be at all times kept on file in the office of the employer of such person and open for inspection at all reasonable hours by the pure-food inspector, and if at any time any infectious or contagious disease, rash, or skin trouble shall appear, the pure-food inspector shall have the authority to at once exclude such person from the establishment where employed, and it shall be unlawful for any person so excluded to return to work or for the employer to allow such person so affected to work in his establishment, so long as said person is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, rash, or skin trouble. It shall be the duty of each employee in any bakery, restaurant, candy kitchen, or confectionery to furnish to his employer, or person in charge of the above-named establishments, such certificate of health annually.

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